The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph and by Steamship.

Progress of the Fenian Outbreak in Ireland.

Discovery of a Fenian Council in Dublin.

Attempted Assassination of Victor Emmanuel.

Terrible Earthquake in the Island of Mitylene.

Termination of Martial Law in Spain.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

IRELAND.

The Fenians at Kilteel Dispersed—Three Thousand Insurgents Gathered at Abbeyleux—Secret Council Captured in Dublin.

DUBLIN, Sunday, March 10.

The band of Fenians, which was previously reported to have taken possession of the barracks at Kilteel, in Kildare, have been dispersed by the troops.

The insurgents made an attack on the barracks at Mount Mellik, at the foot of Slieve Bloom Mountain, and were repulsed. Two of the attacking party were shot.

The rebels are said to have assembled to the number of three thousand in the neighborhood of Aberlo. (Abbeyleux in Queens County?) Troops have been sent out to disperse them.

The existence of a Fenian Council which has been secretly in session in this city has been discovered and its members have been arrested by the police.

Gen. BURKE, one of the Fenian leaders in the South has been captured at Tipperary.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The Return of the French Troops—Maximilian's Probable Abdication.

PARIS, Sunday, March 10.

The *Moniteur* states that by this time all the French troops must have left Mexico, and that the departure of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN from Vera Cruz was to have taken place on the 8th of March.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sunday, March 10.

The Termination of Martial Law.

A royal proclamation announces the termination of martial law in Spain.

ITALY.

Attempt to Assassinate Victor Emmanuel.

FLORENCE, Sunday, March 10.

An attempt was made to assassinate the King of Italy, near Milan, which failed.

GREECE.

Terrible Earthquake in Mitylene.

ATHENS, Sunday, March 10.

A terrible earthquake has taken place in the Island of Mitylene. All the habitations on the Island are in ruins and hundred of lives have been lost.

TURKEY.

Liberal Concessions to the Servian Subjects of the Porte.

LONDON, Sunday, March 10.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that the Sultan has made concessions which are satisfactory to the people of Servia, and had promised to carry into effect the firman of 1856. The Cretan deputation has reached Constantinople.

BY STEAMSHIP.

Arrival of the Steamship America at this Port.

The steamship *America*, from Southampton on the 27th of February, arrived at this port yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Reform Question—Debates in Parliament.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Feb. 25, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the House do resolve itself into Committee on the Reform resolutions of the Government. He stated that the wish of the Government was to restore to the working classes the rights which the Reform Act of 1832 had taken away. They would have especial regard for three points—capital, intelligence and labor. They had therefore determined to introduce four new borough franchises. The first was an educational franchise, which would admit a considerable number of persons. The next franchise would be a savings bank one, the qualification being £30 in the savings bank for a period of one year. The third franchise would be founded on funded property. They proposed that any person who had £50 in the public funds of this country should be entitled to a vote. Lastly, they promised that every person who paid 20 shillings a year in direct taxation should have a vote. The result would be that at the present moment 35,000 would register themselves as voters under the savings-bank franchise, 10,000 under the education franchise, 7,000 under the funded property franchise, and 30,000 under the direct payment franchise. With regard to plurality of voting, the Government proposed that any occupier might also have the franchise, in addition to the new qualifications; but that was a view the Government would not insist on. Passing over, therefore, resolution No. 5, they had to consider what was to be the basis on which the Parliament should take the borough franchise, so far as occupation was concerned. What the Government recommended was a £6 rating franchise. This would give new voters to the amount of 180,000. Altogether there would be an addition to the borough voters of 212,000. With regard to counties, they proposed to add the four new franchises, the same as in boroughs. The effect upon the counties would be to give an addition, by direct taxation, of 52,000; by funded property of 32,000; by education, of 15,000; and by the savings bank franchise of 25,000. It was also proposed to reduce the county franchise to £[illegible] rating. With all deductions that would add to the occupiers of the counties 82,000. The whole of the increase to the country would thus, in round numbers, be 400,000. On the question of bribery it was proposed that when a candidate who had been guilty of bribery the other candidate who had been proved to be pure should be returned in his stead, although he was supported by fewer voters; also, that after a certain time corrupt boroughs should lose the power of returning members. The Government also proposed to disfranchise wholly the boroughs of Great Yarmouth, Totnes, Reigate and Lancaster, and to transfer their seven seats to boroughs which had risen into importance. The new boroughs to which it was proposed to give members, were Hartlepool, Darlington, Burnley, Staleybridge, St. Helen's, Dewsbury, Barnsley, Middlesborough, and another borough in the Black Country, as well as Croydon, Gravesend and Torquay. The Government also recommended Parliament to divide the Tower Hamlets and give it two fresh members. Fourteen members were thus proposed to be given to new boroughs. With regard to counties, it was recommended to take the following counties and divide them; in every case there would be a constituency to the new members of 100,000 county voters—North Lancashire, North Lincolnshire, West Kent, East Surrey, Middlesex, South Staffordshire and South Devon. That would be fourteen members. The number of seats they proposed to deal with was thirty. Of these he had explained twenty-eight. With regard to the other two they proposed to carry out a scheme mentioned in the bill of 1859. They proposed to divide South Lancashire, and also that the House should recognize the claims of the London University. Respecting small boroughs which had two members, they proposed that those with a population under 7,000 should be asked to spare their superfluous representatives. Having adverted to several means for facilitating voting in counties, the right honorable gentleman sat down amid loud cheers.

Mr. LOWE described the Ministerial scheme as a balloon in the air, and exhorted Ministers to withdraw the resolutions, declaring that he would offer opposition to the Speaker leaving the chair.

Mr. BRIGHT joined in pressing the Government to abandon their proposed course, which was reprobated by every one off the Treasury bench. After Mr. DISRAELI's speech, he maintained, the resolutions were out of place; they would not only waste time, but would throw the subject into chaos, would lower the character of the Executive Government, and would "Americanize" the House of Commons. He discussed the chief features of Mr. DISRAELI's Sketch Bill, asserting that £6 rating would not be equal to £8 rental; that the calculations as to the fancy franchises were of no value; and, in alluding to Mr. DISRAELI's argument that the House had last year decided on a rating franchise, he asked him why he had not accepted the decision of the Government on the county franchise. He rallied the Ministerialists, in a tone of bitter sarcasm, on their change of opinion, and in his peroration urged with great force and eloquence that, as it was pressure from outside which had induced this and the late Government to touch the question, Mr. DISRAELI should be permitted by his party to make concessions which would put a stop to further discussion and agitation.

Mr. GLADSTONE asked Mr. DISRAELI on what basis he rested his calculations of the numbers to be admitted by his scheme, for to some of them he had listened with a little incredulity. The lateral franchises would not touch the laboring classes at all, and as the £6 rating franchise would not admit more than 100,000 voters, he contended that Mr. DISRAELI's bill did not afford as favorable materials for a settlement as his bill of last year, which proposed to admit 200,000 of the working classes. He approved Mr. DISRAELI's project for the prevention of bribery and corruption, and also the proposal to put it in a separate bill; and the same course might be taken with the proposals for improving country registration and diminishing expenses. On the mode of procedure he pointed to the concurrence of Mr. LOWE and Mr. BRIGHT as a significant indication of the feeling of the House, but if the Government continued of opinion that resolutions were preferred to a bill, he would waive his objections, pressing upon them at the same time that, after Mr. DISRAELI's speech, the resolutions ought to be altered so as to embody the Government plan. [This suggestion was met with loud cries of "Withdraw," "Bill," from the Opposition.] The very vagueness of the resolutions, he argued, must now be a source of serious embarrassment to the Government themselves. Illustrating his argument by reference to the resolutions on redistribution and predominance of classes, and assuming that no attempt would be made to proceed with the resolutions until Thursday, he suggested that the Government should use the interval in considering whether they would not withdraw, or at least modify, the resolutions.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that some of the resolutions might now, perhaps, be unnecessary, and they would be withdrawn; others might be altered; but he declined to withdraw the whole, alleging that there were several on which it was desirable that the Government should have the opinion of the House. Here, again, there were loud cries of "Withdraw," "Bring in a bill."

After some further conversation, in which Sir W. S. MAXWELL complained of the omission of the claims of Scotland, Sir G. GREY asked that the returns on which Mr. DISRAELI's calculations were based should be laid on the table; and Mr. WARNER expressed his regret that the proposed bill did not afford the prospect of a settlement, which was impossible without the consent of both sides of the House.

Mr. Disraeli Withdraws His Resolutions and Promises to Bring in a Reform Bill.

On the following day (26th) the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and said: Mr. Speaker, I think it would be convenient to the House that I should [take] the earliest opportunity with respect to the subject of discussion yesterday, of stating the course which the Government proposes to pursue with regard to that matter. The great object we had in view in bringing forward the resolutions which were the subject of yesterday's discussion was really to secure for the propositions, which we hoped in a legislative form to introduce to the House, a fair and candid consideration. Now, it is impossible to conceal from myself, from the many observations that have been made by gentlemen of authority in this House, and particularly the right honorable gentleman opposite, that there is, if not a formal, yet, I would venture to say, a moral understanding and engagement that any bill which the Government may bring forward on the subject of Parliamentary Reform will receive a fair and candid hearing. Indeed, the honorable member for the Tower Hamlets the other night, immediately followed by the right honorable gentleman, seemed to enter into an engagement that the second reading of the bill would meet with no difficulty. I don't wish to put a severe interpretation upon anything which has been said by gentlemen in the course of our debates, but from the spirit of courtesy that has been exhibited by the House, I think it right to take the earliest opportunity of saying that Her Majesty's Government, considering all that has occurred in the House yesterday, and with a feeling on their part still that their mode of procedure would be extremely advantageous for the advancement of the question, and every day more and more convinces them of the propriety of the course they took. I say Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that they should best promote the course of public business and their own object in dealing with this question in not asking the House to proceed any further with the consideration of those resolutions but to allow me on the earliest practical opportunity to introduce a bill. [An honorable member—"When?"] Of course, it is impossible exactly to fix a day. The Reform Bill is not like a road bill. Considerable preparation will be necessary; but I should really think that probably in a week's time. I will not make a formal engagement, but my own opinion is, that on Thursday week at furtherest I shall have the honor, with your permission, of introducing a Reform Bill to this House.

Mr. GLADSTONE remarked that much trouble would have been spared had the Government taken this course at first, and informed Mr. DISRAELI that he was just about to give notice of an amendment for Thursday night, which would have urged on the Government the necessity of proceeding in a more definite course than by the present resolutions. But though that amendment would not have committed the Government to a bill, he welcomed this concession as affording the greatest facility for arriving at a settlement. He denied that the Opposition had in any way committed themselves to read the Government bill a second time, and while reserving to himself and the House generally the fullest liberty on this point, he expressed the hope that the bill would be such that all differences about it might be settled in Committee.

Mr. BRIGHT recommended the Government to profit by the advice which he had given Lord RUSSELL last year, to bring in a Franchise Bill first, for in that branch of the question lay the greatest grievance—the exclusion of the working classes. In the question of redistribution there was no particular class grievance, and its settlement might be postponed for some time, more particularly as the proposals of the Government on this point were utterly inadequate, not to say absurd. A Franchise Bill might be easily carried this year, if it were not clogged with the debatable details of a redistribution scheme.

The subject dropped after some observations from Lord J. MANNERS, who protested against Mr. BRIGHT claiming a monopoly, not only of "honesty," but of "wisdom," and in an ironical vein begged for time to consult Lord RUSSELL on the value of Mr. BRIGHT's advice before the Government adopted it.

The Fenian Outbreak—Suspension of Habeas Corpus in Ireland.

On Monday, Feb. 25, in the House of Lords, Lord DERBY moved the second reading of the *Habeas Corpus* Suspension (Ireland) Act Continuance Bill.

Lord RUSSELL gave his cordial assent to the bill, which he considered fully justified by recent events, and commented strongly on the conduct of the Fenian leaders in the United States, especially deprecating the interference of the American Government in relation to the trial of the Fenian invaders of Canada.

Lord DERBY gave explanations on the part of the Irish Attorney-General, and promised that the correspondence relating to the paragraph of the American President's message concerning the Fenian trials in Canada should be laid before Parliament.

FRANCE.

The New Press Law—The Opening of Private Letters at the Post-Office.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1867.

The bill purporting to reform the laws on the Press is not yet presented to the Legislative Body; it is still before the Council of State, who hardly seem to know what to do with so strange a production. With the exception of the two points relating to the abolition of the previous authorization to start a journal and that of the reduction of the stamp duty, public opinion is still unanimous in the repudiation of it as a liberal measure, or as carrying out the hopeful promises of the Imperial letter. These two points are certainly concessions, but they are concessions that are dearly purchased by caution-money raised from 50,000f. to 80,000f.; fines from 4,000f. as a *minimum* to 40,000f. as a *maximum*; by suspension and suppression kept up, and, whether it be an aggravation or extenuation of severity, instead of emanating from a Minister or Prefect, more or less responsible before public opinion, pronounced by an irresponsible tribunal; by the immediate execution of the sentence, even though appealed against, and the appeal not yet decided; by the privation for five years of political rights for publication of "false news," with or without malicious intention, and which offences the *Moniteur* itself is so often committing; and the suspension of the inviolability of the Deputy of the Legislative Body who may have involuntarily committed them. It is no wonder, then, that reforms of such a character should be considered, not as a measure of liberty, but rather as a mockery and a snare; and that it was better for the Government to make no change, but to continue content with the discretionary power which, as a writer observes, made the Minister of the Interior the spiritual director of the French people.

La Liberté ironically proposes that the new law should be passed in these terms.

"Whereas, political inequality is the basis of our institutions; whereas, after fifteen years of calm and prosperity, the moment is come to enlarge these institutions; whereas, the Constitution guarantees and confirms the principles of 1789; whereas, those principles are the glory of France, &c.:

Article 1. Whoever desires to start a journal must previously make a deposit of a million of francs caution money.

Article 2. No one can write in a newspaper unless he is in possession of his civil and political rights.

Article 3. Whoever writes in a newspaper shall be deprived of his civil, political and all other rights."

The *Opinion Nationale* asks:

"Do you wish to give us the liberty of the Press? We shall be grateful if you give it. Do you mean, on the contrary, to multiply obstacles, to tighten the bonds, to suspend over our heads extraordinary penalties? Be it so; you are the masters. But if you do so, do not give the act the name of liberty. We cannot believe you, and it would be too hard for us to think that you meant to mock at us and insult our misery."

The Emperor received at the Tuileries yesterday morning, at 9:30, the delegates of the departmental Press. The interview lasted nearly an hour, in the course of which those gentlemen presented to His Majesty observations on the chief points raised by the bill on the Press, and especially on the increase of caution money. M. ROUHER was present. His Majesty listened with much attention to the remarks made, and asked numerous questions on the subject under consideration.

The questions touching the circular of the Postmaster-General about opening letters at the Post-office were put yesterday in the Legislative Body, and a debate ensued as follows:

M. PELLETAN—When, at the sitting of the 21st of June, 1865, a member of the Legislative Body asked the Director-General of the Post-office, "If the Prefect of Police should ask you to deliver up the letters confided to your administration, before any judicial process, would you consent?" with an alacrity which did that gentleman honor, he replied, "No;" the answer proving that he perfectly understood the importance of his duties. I therefore think it right not to lay any more responsibility on him than falls to the share of a member of a limited liability company. When a Paris journal published the circular of the 24th of January, I thought at first it was only a symptom of excess of zeal on the part of a new Prefect of Police, and never for a moment supposed that it would be elevated into a legal system. But when an official communicated note put forward that pretension, public opinion was greatly moved. And it is to respond to that sentiment, and give the Government an opportunity of calming the uneasiness of the country, that we make this interpellation. [Applause.] There is here a point upon which everybody is in accord, and that is the inviolability of the secrecy of letters—a secrecy which is inviolable, not only because it is placed under the safeguard of the penal code, but because it is deeply imprinted in the human conscience. The secrecy of letters is as sacred as that of the confessional, and at every period and under all reigns it has been considered as a second religion in France. Under the ancient *régime* the Parliaments, which admitted the torture as a means of discovering the truth, never permitted a letter seized at the Post-office to be put forward in evidence. The Constituent Assembly more than once had occasion to manifest its respect for the secrecy of letters. At the moment of the flight of LOUIS XVI. to Varennes, when the letters found in the Tuileries were brought to the Assembly, it refused to read them, and ordered them to be forwarded unopened to their destination. During the Hundred Days the Prefects thought it their duty to open all the letters sent through the post, but the Minister of the Interior, M. CARNOT, sent them a circular which ought to be engraved in letters of gold on the entablature of the intended new Post-office. Under the Restoration, when the military plot of Belfort broke out, the Prefect of the Haut-Rhin seized on some letters which incriminated the accused. The examining Magistrate refused to add them to the documents in the case; a dispute arose between the two authorities, which was carried before the Council of Ministers, who decided that the Magistrate was right. Under LOUIS PHILIPPE an abominable pamphlet reflecting on the private life of the King was published on the other side of the frontier; some packets were placed in the Post-office at Lille; the Prefect wished to seize them, but the Postmaster refused to give them up. The Council of Ministers was appealed to, who approved the Postmaster's conduct. Under the Republic, after the events of the 15th of May, a man, arrested on suspicion of insurrection and attack upon the Government, wrote from his prison to Prince JEROME NAPOLEON. The Governor of the prison brought the letter, sealed, to the Executive Committee, who ordered it to be forwarded to its address. Other times arrived, and a judgment of the Court of Cassation decided that the Prefect of Police in Paris and the Prefects in the departments should have the powers of judicial police—that is to say, those of an examining magistrate. That is the law and it must be respected. But let us see if the late circular of the Director-General is in accord with that law, or whether it does not go much further. Has the Prefect of Police the right to order the Director-General to instruct his subordinates to seize all letters suspected of inclosing a manifesto whose circulation it is wished to prevent? In that case the Prefect of Police, would he be a superior Judge whose jurisdiction would extend throughout France? No; his powers expire at the limit of the adjoining departments. It is said that the incident (the manifesto is so described) had so little importance that it was not considered worth while to set all the Prefects in motion, and yet for this trifle all the correspondence of France is deranged.

THE MARQUIS DE PIRE—Why did you in 1848 delay the departure of all the mails?

THE PRESIDENT—Do not interrupt the speaker. [Hear, hear.]

M. PELLETAN—Here arises a grave fact. Was the seizure effected by the hands of the Prefects or their delegates? No; by the Postmasters, whom the Prefect of Police has thus transformed into criminal magistrates. How besides could those agents execute the orders given them? By exterior examination, it is said. They have, then, been endowed with the magnetic faculties of somnambulists? How many letters have been thus recognized and seized—10,000, 15,000? And in the central office it would be necessary to institute a whole staff to unseal those letters and perform this cæsarian operation. And once opened, these letters are read by subaltern agents, who thus could penetrate into the most private secrets, and all for an offence, the author of which could not be taken before the Correctional Tribunal! And what is it all for? Is the State endangered by a circular from Count DE CHAMBORD? I do not wish to hurt the susceptibilities of any party; I respect the convictions of men to which they have remained faithful during their whole lives. Myself a man of the Revolution, I cannot think that the Government need fear mere regrets and sighs. In fact, what can be gained by thus placing private correspondence in a state of siege? Every one has read the circular. Formerly, FREDERICK summoned VOLTAIRE to his Court; the two Kings were not long in accord. VOLTAIRE wrote a pamphlet against MAUPERTIUS; the King of Prussia took the part of the latter, and ordered the pamphlet to be burnt. VOLTAIRE was present at the *auto-da-fé*, and at the moment the flames arose he said to the King, with his peculiar smile, "You have forgotten the four little deserters who are at this moment travelling to Holland." These were four copies of the work. They were printed, and soon the name of MAUPERTIUS was covered with immortal ridicule. I myself have received two little deserters, one in English and the other in French. Thus the measure taken by the Government has been useless and illegal, and I hope we shall never again see in France a fact so offensive to every conscientious sentiment.

M. VANDAL—The Government has awaited with impatience the moment when it could have the ardent language of late used followed by sincere and measured words. We therefore thank M. PELLETAN for his interpellation despite its severe form. He begins by assuming as a fact that the secrecy of letters has been violated. I have solicited the honor of replying, as I have entire confidence in the force of the explanations I have to give. No; the secrecy of letters has not been violated. The law accords to the Government the right, imposes on it the duty of doing what it has done. Articles 8, 10 and 90 of the Code give to the Prefect of Paris and to the Prefects of the departments the right to do everything to discover crimes and offences, no exception being made for letters placed in the post-office. That right has been exercised by all Governments. Under the Republic a circular of the 18th of December, 1848, signed ETIENNE ARAGO, ordered the seizure of letters in a simply fiscal interest. ["Read it, read it."]

THE PRESIDENT—I beg you not to interrupt. Listen, you will be able to reply afterwards. [Hear, hear.]

M. VANDAL—Certain letters had been noticed arriving from abroad containing small objects liable to duty; the circular prescribed a search, absolutely similar to that complained of to-day. In 1851, some difficulties having risen between the prefects and the agents of the Post-office relative to the mode of seizing letters, the Ministers of the Interior, Justice and Finance determined the powers of the Prefect acting as judicial police. The decision being disputed, was submitted to the Court of Cassation, and was settled by the judgment of 1853, which makes it law. This decree, in substance, provides that no exception is made for letters deposited at the Post-office; that the administration of the office cannot itself serve to conceal facts punishable by law; and lastly, that the Prefect of Police in Paris and the Prefects in the Departments have the right of seeking for letters suspected of constituting an indictable offence. Printed papers are subject to a special legislation, the Post-office agents being bound to ascertain that such missives satisfy the conditions of the law. How is that supervision exercised? On the 20th of March, 1854, a series of general instructions were drawn up, reminding the persons employed of their oath to respect the secrecy of letters till they received orders from the Prefects. As to printed papers, they were to ascertain that the legal formalities were fulfilled. When such a paper is under a band, the inquiry is very simple; when it is in an envelope, the affair is more delicate. The presence of printed matter under an envelope is, however, easy enough to detect; and the agents keep back letters supposed to contain it. But they are bound to avoid everything having the appearance of a violation of the secrecy of correspondence. When a seized letter has been opened by the competent authorities, and been found useless for the ends of justice, it is sent back to the Director of the Post-office to be forwarded, after having been resealed and stamped with the words: "Opened by the authority of justice." Public opinion has taken the alarm from an idea that to find what we want we are obliged to open closed envelopes; but such is not the case. The habit of continually handling letters communicates to the sense of touch an exceptional delicacy. There are also outward signs by which the presence of printed matter may be recognized. But no letter has ever been opened to get at the print. The examination has always been confined to the external appearance. I now come to the circular which has given rise to this debate. It is nothing but an old form which we use when we receive orders from the law officers. You are aware that attempts are continually made to introduce into France not only insulting libels and pamphlets, but books and drawings of the most abominable character, outraging at once the Government, the law, and the morality of private families. Surely it is our duty to trace out and seize such disgraceful publications. I do not wish to stigmatize political attacks in the same language, but our rights remain the same. What we do to protect public morality, we ought also to do to defend public order and the interests of society in general. What, then, has happened? A lithographic manifesto is announced, emanating from a Prince of whom I shall always speak with the respect due to misfortune. The Prefect of Police gives an order, and the Director of the Post-office obeys. That is the whole matter. What was done was in conformity both with the law and with the regulations. I do not hesitate to admit that there was something faulty in the circular, as to cause letters seized in the Provinces to be sent to Paris was a proceeding not perhaps strictly consonant with legality. I may add, however, that henceforward there will be no derogation of that nature.

M. ROUHER closed the debate by admitting that the instructions given by M. VANDAL were wrong, but maintaining that the right of the Prefects to seize seditious writings, when the fact of their circulation is palpable and manifest.

Ball on Washington's Birthday.

A telegram from Paris says: A ball was given on the 22d of February, at the Grand Hotel, by the American residents in this city, under the auspices of Gen. DIX, to celebrate the anniversary of WASHINGTON's Birthday. Eight hundred were present, and the assemblage was very brilliant.

The United States and Turkey.

La France says: "The current rumor that the United States Minister at Constantinople has proposed to the other members of the diplomatic body in that city that representations should be made to the Porte on the subject of Crete, is without foundation."

The Exhibition.

The *Moniteur* says: "Since Feb. 8 the Emperor has several times visited the Exhibition, and has expressed his satisfaction at the details. His Majesty has been able to assure himself that all will be completely ready by the day fixed for the opening ceremony."

GERMANY.

Opening of the North German Parliament—Speech of the King.

The first session of the North German Parliament was opened at Berlin on Sunday, Feb. 24, by the King of Prussia in person. On the right of the throne were the Crown Prince and the other Royal Princes, with the exception of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, who took his place among the members of the Parliament. On the left hand of the throne were the Federal Plenipotentiaries, headed by Count BISMARCK, in military uniform. The Queen, the Crown Princess and Her Royal Highness' eldest son, Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, Prince WILLIAM of Baden, Prince NICHOLAS of Nassau, Prince HENRY of Hesse, and almost all the Diplomatic Body were present, and the number of spectators was very great.

The King of Prussia, who was received on entering with the most enthusiastic cheers, read the following speech from the throne:

"*Illustrious, Noble and Honorable Gentlemen of the North German Confederation:*

"It is an elevating moment in which I come among you. Mighty events have brought it about. Great hopes are bound up with it. I thank Divine Providence which brought Germany toward the object desired by her people along roads we neither chose nor foresaw, for the privilege of giving expression to these hopes in community with an assembly such as has not surrounded any German prince for centuries. Relying upon this guidance, we shall attain the object all the earlier, the clearer we recognize, looking back upon the history of Germany, the causes that have led us and our forefathers away from it.

Formerly powerful, great and honored, because united and guided by strong hands, the German empire did not sink into dissension and weakness without both its head and its members being in fault. Deprived of weight in the councils of Europe, of influence over her own history, Germany became the arena of the struggles of foreign Powers, for which she furnished the blood of her children, the battle-fields, and the prizes of combat. But the longing of the German people for what it had lost has never ceased, and the history of our time is filled with the efforts of Germany and the German people to regain the greatness of their past. If these efforts have hitherto not attained their object—if they have only increased dissension in place of healing it, because people allowed themselves to be deceived by hopes or reminiscences as to the value of the present by ideals as to the importance of facts—we recognize therefrom the necessity of seeking the union of the German people in company with facts, and of not again sacrificing what is within our reach to what we may desire.

In this sense the allied Governments, in accordance with former accustomed practice, have agreed upon a number of defined and limited, but practically important arrangements, as immediately possible as they are undoubtedly requisite. The draft of the Constitution that will be laid before you asks from the independence of individual States, for the benefit of the whole, only such sacrifices as are indispensable to protect peace, to guarantee the security of Federal territory, and the development of the prosperity of its inhabitants.

I have to thank my allies for the readiness with which they have met the requirements of the common fatherland. I express this gratitude with the consciousness that I, too, should have been found ready to display the same devotion to the general welfare of Germany, if Providence had not [placed] me as heir to the Prussian Crown, at the head of the most powerful State of the Confederation, and for that reason the one called to the leadership of the Commonwealth. I feel myself, however, strong in the conviction that all the successes of Prussia have been at the same time toward the restoration and elevation of German power and honor.

Notwithstanding the general readiness, and although the mighty events of the past year have convinced all men of the indispensable necessity of reconstructing the German Constitution—thus rendering the public mind more favorably inclined toward such a measure than it was previously and perhaps might be at a later period again—we have anew perceived during the negotiations how difficult is the task of attaining complete unanimity between so many independent governments, which have also in their concessions to bear in mind the views of their separate estates. The more, gentlemen, you realize these difficulties the more carefully I am convinced you will bear in mind in your examination of the draft, the heavy responsibility of the dangers to the peaceful and legal execution of the work that has been commenced which might arise if the agreement arrived at with the governments upon the bill now laid before you could not again be obtained for the alterations demanded by the Parliament. The point of supreme importance at present is not to neglect the favorable moment for establishing the building; its more perfect completion, then, safely remains intrusted to the subsequent combined coöperation of the German Sovereigns and races.

Regulation of the national relations of the North German Confederation towards our brothers south of the Maine has been left by the peace treaties of last year to the voluntary agreement of both parties. Our hands will be openly and readily extended to bring about this understanding as soon as the North German Confederation has advanced far enough in the settlement of its constitution to be empowered to conclude treaties. The preservation of the Zollverein, the common promotion of trade, and a common guarantee for the security of German territory, will form fundamental conditions of the understanding which it may be foreseen will be desired by both parties.

As the direction of the German mind generally is turned toward peace and its labors, the Confederate Association of the German States will mainly assume a defensive character. The German movement of recent years has borne no hostile tendency toward our neighbors, no striving after conquest, but has arisen solely from the necessity of affording the broad domains from the Alps to the sea the fundamental conditions of political progress which the march of development in former centuries has impeded. The German races unite only for defence, and not for attack, and that their brotherhood is also regarded in this light by adjacent nations is proved by the friendly attitude of the mightiest European States, which see Germany, without apprehension and envy, take possession of those same advantages of a great political commonwealth which they themselves have already enjoyed for centuries.

It, therefore, now only depends upon us—upon our unity and our patriotism—to secure to entire Germany the guarantees of a future in which, free from the danger of again falling into dissension and weakness, she will be able to further by her own decision her constitutional development and prosperity, and to fulfill her peace-loving mission in the council of nations. I trust in God that posterity, looking back upon our common labors, will not say that the experience of former unsuccessful attempts has been useless to the German people; but that, on the other hand, our children will thankfully regard this Parliament as the commencement of the unity, freedom, and power of the Germans.

Gentlemen, all Germany, even beyond the limits of our Confederation, anxiously awaits the decisions that may be arrived at here. May the dream of centuries, the yearning and striving of the youngest generations, be realized by our common work. In the name of all the allied Governments, in the name of Germany, I confidently call upon you to help us rapidly and safely to carry out the great national task. And may the blessing of God, upon which everything depends, accompany and promote the patriotic work.

Three times during the delivery of the speech His Majesty was interrupted by loud cheers. At the conclusion of the speech Count BISMARCK declared the Parliament to be open. The King then bowed three times to the Assembly, and quitted the hall amid great enthusiasm.

A spectator in the hall died during the ceremony.

HAVANA.

The Carnival—Confederate Property Turned Over to the United States—The Aurora Newspaper Interdicted—Mining News—The Shipwrecked Texans—The Steamer Ciudad Condal Disabled—Markets, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Feb. 4, 1867.

Who has not heard of the Carnival of Venice and felt a wish to see it? We also have our Carnival and it was inaugurated yesterday with all the necessary and unnecessary ceremonies, the streets and paseos being crowded with thousands on foot and on horseback, while every second carriage contained a load of fair nymphs and gallant cavaliers who, for the time being, dressed and acted the parts of kings and beggars, priests and heathens, and probably felt their assumed character. Who would presume that this gay and dashing Di Vernon, who rushes past you on that handsome and richly caparisoned steed, is the same woman who only last night brought home your last week's washing and begged for an advance payment of five dollars to purchase medicine for some imaginary sick relative, or that yonder stately Duke of Mantua, with the libertine looks and the grace of a sure-enough Duke, is the complaisant and amiable young gentleman who has gratified your hungry stomach so often with the startling announcement of "one beef-steak, hot, for number seven." And then to think that these same gay dames and cavaliers have been stinting themselves for months, saving like the veriest miser, only to throw their hard-earned gains away in one or two days, and then boast of having had a glorious time.

But everything will have an end, and in a few days we will again pursue our customary avocations and act like rational beings. Our streets will soon be deserted by the numerous strangers who come here to spend the Winter, while the foreign men-of-war shun our port from May to November, seeking healthier latitudes.

The work on the *Harriet Lane* and *Pelican* is progressing rapidly, and they will soon leave for the United States, the *Harriet Lane* taking a very valuable cargo for the benefit of Uncle Sam, consisting of 680 barrels of powder and a respectable quantity of other munitions of war and surgical instruments. These articles have been turned over to the United States Consul-General by Mr. C. H. RAMSAY, who during the war acted as agent or partner of Col. HELM, the Confederate agent, having previously been United States Consul-General at Havana. It is very doubtful whether Mr. HELM will ever make any reclamation on the United States Government, as the powder was the property of the defunct Confederacy, and no purchaser could be found for it. The vessels and goods obtained by Gov. MINOR, our Consul-General, represent a very handsome amount, and all the transactions have been accomplished successfully, without the aid of lawyers or useless litigation.

The *Aurora* newspaper, published in Matanzas, has been interdicted from publishing any political articles until it deposits the customary security of $2,000 in the vaults of the Treasury. The creoles are very much incensed against the editor of that paper, as he had lodged the information which led to the arrest and trial of Mr. J. B. DE LUNA, the correspondent of the *Siglo* newspaper.

Several oil wells will be sunk shortly, and, if the reports about their richness and productiveness can be credited, we will soon be able not only to supply our own wants in that line, but also make it an article of export. But we have been so often deceived by reports about mines, that it is always prudent to await the result after a fair trial. The working of the celebrated copper mines at the Villa del Cobre, near Santiago de Cuba, has been partially abandoned, and the vaunted mines of Suaracahuya, where they expected to find gold and silver in abundance, and which at one time created quite an excitement, have turned out to be a complete humbug, hardly a decent specimen having been found.

The agent of the Texas emigrants, lately wrecked on the coast near Marianao, has returned from New-York, having made an arrangement to forward the emigrants to their destination by way of New-York. Mr. FERNANDO DIEGO has had several interviews with the shipwrecked emigrants, and has offered them lands on the Cruz Plantation, which they are to cultivate rent free, Mr. DIEGO furnishing all the farming utensils, seed, cane and houses, only charging rent for the land they do not cultivate, and to purchase the crops at the usual rates. It is expected that some will accept the proposition.

The Consulate has received a new flag-staff, over thirty feet high, from which the Stars and Stripes will flaunt in a few days, and show the Chilians where they ought not to point their guns if they should happen to make an attack upon this island.

The Spanish mail steamer *Ciudad Condal*, of the Havana and Vera Cruz Line, broke her shaft near Cape San Antonio. Two steamers have been sent to her assistance to bring her into port.

Sugar has been very depressed and a further decline expected, No. 12 selling at 7¾ reals. Molasses in demand for shipment to the United States. Exchange firm; sterling selling from 14½ to 15 per cent. premium; francs 1¾ to 2 per cent. premium; currency 24½ to 25 per cent. discount; 90 days' sight, currency, 23 per cent. discount; gold, 60 days' sight on United States, 2¾ per cent. premium, and short sight at 5¾ per cent. premium. QUASIMODO.

New-Orleans Election—Impeachment of Gov. Wells.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 9.

A bill was passed by the House to-day to postpone the municipal election. The Senate failed to concur. The election will therefore probably be held.

Articles of impeachment against Gov. WELLS have been drawn up and referred.

Schooner Wrecked on the North Carolina Coast.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sunday, March 10.

A three-masted schooner is ashore on New Inlet Bar, supposed to be the *Alfred Thomas*, from New-London, Conn., with a cargo of ice. She will prove a total wreck. The crew has not been heard from.

Consultation with Jeff. Davis by His Counsel.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, March 10.

GEORGE SHEA, one of the counsel for JEFF. DAVIS, reached here this morning on a consultation visit.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

More Political Troubles in Louisiana.

Differences Between State and City Authorities.

Gov. Wells Recognizes the Reconstruction Bill.

Mayor Monroe and His Police Oppose Him.

Danger of Resort to Violence at the Election To-day.

Gen. Sheridan Prepared for the Emergency.

Later: The Election Postponed—All Quiet.

Conflict Between the Municipal and State Authorities in New-Orleans—A Collision Apprehended—The Commanders Under the Military Bill—The Cabinet not Divided—Senator Wilson's Bill to be Reported Favorably.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 10.

Advices received here from New-Orleans indicate that the situation there is critical, and that a riot to-morrow may be imminent. Gen. SHERIDAN has made every preparation that the emergencies of the case demand, and will probably be able to avert the threatened difficulty. Two new regiments of colored troops, the First Regular Infantry, and one old regiment of colored troops, two batteries of artillery and a battalion of cavalry, comprise the force at his command. Major-Gen. JOSEPH MOWER, formerly of the Twentieth Corps, Army of Georgia, Gen. KAUTZ, of cavalry fame, and Gen. BALDY, are all in New-Orleans, and will be on duty in case their services are required. The immediate cause for the anticipated outbreak is a conflict between the municipal and State authorities. Gov. WELLS, claiming authority under the Sherman Reconstruction Bill, which provides that the present State Governments of the South shall be deemed provisional only, has issued a proclamation virtually declaring himself to be Military Governor of the State, and has registered an oath of office before the United States District Court to that effect.

In the same proclamation he orders that the police and parochial officers shall obey the authority of no one but Gen. SHERIDAN, himself, and the Recorders of the Municipal Courts.

The Recorders, although elected by the people, have submitted to Gov. WELLS' decision regarding his authority under the Reconstruction Bill. and will therefore execute his orders.

The other municipal authorities, however, do not submit to it, and the Mayor, JOHN T. MONROE, and the Chief of Police, Col. THOS. ADAMS, have ordered the Police Force to obey no orders that are not issued through or by them. To-morrow one half of the City Council are to be elected, and one half of the other city officers. Mayor MONROE is among those who hold over—his term of office not expiring until next year. Gov. WELLS, in his proclamation, orders that the freedmen enfranchised under the Reconstruction Bill shall vote, and that the class disfranchised by its provisions shall not vote.

The old State law, adopted by a loyal Legislature under the Banks Convention Constitution, provides for a registration of all voters and that the registry shall be closed three days before the day of election. Mayor MONROE claims that this law is still in force because no official copy of the Reconstruction Bill has been published in the State; and that even if it had, the registry could not be changed. He asserts also that Gov. WELLS is usurping authority in ordering that the polls shall be opened to freedmen or closed against those he deems to be legally registered voters. Thus the Recorders or Police Justices and Gov. WELLS are pitted against Mayor MONROE in striving to obtain control of the election. If one of the parties is desperate enough to appeal to force, to prevent the other from carrying out its plans, blood will flow profusely.

It is understood that Gen. SHERIDAN has received orders from Washington to suspend the election, if necessary, in which case trouble will be avoided. In any event, he is ready for anything that may turn up.

In addition to the above we have the following from the Associated Press, reported at New Orleans:

Trouble being anticipated in case the municipal election is allowed to be held on Monday, Gen. SHERIDAN has issued orders that no polls be opened and that the day of election be postponed until a District Commander, under the law is appointed, or special instructions are received covering the case.

THE COMMANDERS UNDER THE MILITARY ACT.

A report has been telegraphed from this city to several leading journals North and South, that a difficulty or controversy has taken place in the Cabinet relative to the appointment of military commanders under the new reconstruction act. I am authorized to say that there is not one word of truth in the above-quoted report. Nor is there any doubt that the members of the Cabinet will agree with the President in the selection of commanders for the five districts. Upon a more careful reading of the act it is found that the law does not require that commanders shall be of the regular army. The terms simply direct that these officers shall be selected from the army, and not be of a lower grade than Brigadier-General. Under this construction Gen. SICKLES, who is a Major-General of the Volunteer Army, would be eligible, though his grade in the Regular Army is that of Colonel. And there is reason to believe that he will be one of the five commanders to be selected. He will probably supply the position suggested for Gen. MCDOWELL, who was named in my first dispatch on this subject. As the matter now stands, the officers for the command of the districts will be Gens. SHERMAN, MEADE, HANCOCK, SCHOFIELD and SICKLES. This arrangement will not affect Gen. THOMAS in the command of his Department, nor probably Gen. SHERIDAN, both of whom have Departments under their control.

MR. WILSON'S BILL TO BE REPORTED FAVORABLY.

The Senate Judiciary Committee will to-morrow report unanimously in favor of Mr. WILSON's bill supplemental to the new Reconstruction Act requiring registration of votes, &c.

THE IMPEACHMENT PROJECT.

It is understood Gen. BUTLER will to-morrow offer in the House a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether a civil officer can hold his office, or must be suspended during a trial on impeachment.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE REPORT.

Your correspondent deems it necessary to say, in view of the charges made by the parties who are implicated in the Custom-house report, to the effect that the Committee have suppressed all the testimony but certain portions heretofore published in the TIMES, that the Committee had nothing whatever to do with the matter beyond allowing copies of the report and testimony to be made; that the publication of the report and such testimony as accompanied it was matter of the TIMES' own enterprise, and not dictated by the Committee.

It is beyond the capacity of any newspaper to print all the testimony, and your correspondent congratulates himself that he did not select any more, in view of the space required of you to print the responses which have appeared. The testimony is now going through the Press at the Government Printing-office as fast as the crowded state of the work will permit, and 2,000 copies of the report, with the testimony attached, will be printed. This will enable every person who testified not only to "see himself as others see him," but likewise to see himself as he prefers to be seen.

DEPARTURES FOR NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Hon. W. E. CHANDLER, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Hon. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, left the city last evening for New-Hampshire, to attend the election which takes place in that State on Tuesday.

Provisions of Senator Wilson's Supplementary Reconstruction Bill—France and the United States—Adverse Reports on Nominations.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 10.

Senator WILSON's bill, supplementary to the act "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," proposes to facilitate restoration by providing for a registration of voters in each of the military districts, through the Commanding General; for the conducting of elections, the calling of constitutional conventions, and for other purposes preliminary to the admission of the Southern Senators and Representatives into Congress. Yesterday the Senate Judiciary Committee, to which the bill was referred, agreed to report back the same, with a recommendation that it do pass. The House Committee on the Judiciary also held a meeting on the same day, and approved of the measure, with a few amendments; therefore, it may be concluded that the bill will soon pass Congress, and become a law. It meets the concurrence of leading Southern men now in Washington, as absolutely necessary to carry out the intent of the Reconstruction Act.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED SAATES.

Minister DIX has addressed the following letter to Secretary SEWARD:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PARIS, Feb. 19, 1867.

SIR: I inclose a translation of the parts of the annual exposition of the condition of the French Empire, presented by the Government to the Senate and Corps Legislatif, relating to the United States and Mexico. The expression of much good feeling in respect to the former, and the unconditional abandonment of the latter, are a true index of the more general feeling which exists here on both subjects.

The paragraphs referred to will be found on pages 302 and 303 of the *exposé*, which I will send you in the dispatch-bag on Friday; it is too bulky for the mail. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN A. DIX.

To Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

[Translation.]

In the United States the work of Constitutional reconstruction continues. France sincerely applauds the wonderful activity with which that great nation is repairing the calamities of civil war. In the condition of the relations which exist between the different countries of the globe, the sufferings which are produced at one point are necessarily felt at all others. We have experienced the shock of the events which distracted the Union, and we are profiting by the revival of its industrial and commercial energies. No subject of disagreement exists at this moment between the two countries; on the contrary, everything is contributing more and more to bringing them nearer to each other in their policy. His Majesty has received on a recent occasion the assurance of sentiments of friendship which were expressed to him in the name of the United States, and which correspond perfectly with our feelings. We take pleasure in auguring favorably as to the future relations of the two Governments in respect to the different questions on which their interests may be found to coincide. We need not recur at this time to the necessity which caused us to undertake the expedition to Mexico. We sought redress for grievances of every description, and for the denial of justice from which our people had suffered for many years; and, animated by that generous sentiment which will always induce France to render her intervention useful wherever she shall be led to carry her arms, we did not refuse to unite in an attempt at regeneration by which all interests would have profited; but in lending its coöperation to this work the Government of the Emperor had assigned beforehand a limit to its sacrifices, and the Emperor had fixed the end of the present year as the extreme term of our military occupation. The evacuation was to have been made in three detachments—the first leaving in the month of November, 1866, the second in March, and the third in November, 1867. These arrangements, conformable to our own previous intentions, had been made in the fullness of our liberty of action, and anything which had partaken of the nature of external pressure could only have placed us in the position, in spite of ourselves, of prolonging a state of things which we wished to abridge. Reasons rising out of our military situation determined the Emperor to modify the first arrangement, by substituting for a partial evacuation, at succeeding periods of time, the simultaneous transportation home of our whole *corps d'armée* in the Spring of the present year. These measures are now in course of execution. In the month of March next our troops will have left Mexico. Far from desiring to free itself from engagements which it has contracted on its own account—which it has publicly announced—the Government of the Emperor will hasten their fulfillment.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Commissioners of the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1867 are required by paragraph 3, chapter 1, of the act which has recently passed both Houses of Congress, to meet at Paris as early as possible, before the opening of the Exhibition, which takes place on the 1st of April. Several of the gentlemen are now in Paris or other parts of Europe, while others have not yet left the United States. The importance of the duties devolving upon them renders it necessary that they should now proceed to Paris without delay. The sixth paragraph of the same section provides that "no Commissioner shall act as agent for the show or sale of any article at the Exhibition, or be interested directly or indirectly in any profits from any such article."

According to the regulations issued by the Secretary of State on the 20th of August, 1866, under the authority of the act approved Jan. 15, 1866: "The Commissioners will make a report presenting a brief general survey of the Exhibition, and a similar report upon the character and condition of the American Exhibition. They will make special reports upon inventions and upon the various products displayed which are most advanced in the sciences, in the arts and in industry, giving a practical description of the methods and processes connected with such products. Similar reports will be made upon mineral and agricultural products of importance, and upon materials and manufactures of great general use or displaying remarkable skill and merit; upon implements, machines and tools; on metallurgy and the extractive arts in general; on the products of chemistry and the preparations of food and clothing, and on any other subject connected with the Exhibition and relating to the material, moral and intellectual well-being of the nation.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, it is said, made an adverse report on the President's nomination of H. S. SANDFORD, now Minister Resident at Brussels, to be an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and also made an adverse report on the nomination of ex-Senator COWAN to be Minister to Vienna.

SOCIAL STATISTICS.

PROGRESS OF SOCIETY IN OHIO.

Statistics the Basis of Philosophy—Marriages in Ohio—Divorces—New Structures and Crimes—Movement of Social Elements.

THE BEECHES, Friday, March 1, 1867.

BUCKLE, in his *History of Civilization* founds his system of social philosophy on the statistics of QUETELET, which not understanding, he got wrong end first, and arrived at wrong conclusions. The great statistician was far superior to the historian. The great statesmen and philosophers are beginning to understand that philosophy must be founded on facts. True philosophy is like true science—an abstraction, indeed, but an abstraction which corresponds precisely with the natural phenomena. Hence statistics are the actual basis of all social science. Let me take a brick from Babylon, by way of illustration, and also of instruction upon our present condition.

Ohio contains very nearly one-twelfth part of the population of the United States. The Commissioner of Statistics for that State has just made his annual report to the Legislature, which contains a great many instructive facts on the social movements of that State. The Marriages, Divorces, Crimes, New Structures and other classes of social phenomena are precisely given, and the results are curiously illustrative of the manner in which the absonce of immense bodies of men in the war affected society. Take for example marriages, which are a very good indication of the growth and vigor of society. In the decline of the Roman Empire the young knights refused to marry on account of the extravagance of living. Of course, society became corrupt, and Rome was destroyed for want of strength.

This reminds me of some very correct remarks in the New-York TIMES on the extravagance of living. Of course we do not want to go back to Spartan barbarism, a state of society much lauded, but which differed but little from that of our North American Indians. But we do want to bring society back to what all intelligent people understand as a moderate mode of living; that mode in which a young man beginning a business life can afford to live; and to do this among the educated and refined classes may require some sacrifice from young ladies as well as young men. I heard a young lady say—who was not averse to marriage—that she would not marry unless her husband had a certain income, which income was just about double what was necessary to begin with moderately and frugally, and much more than her father and mother began with. With such views as these (and her's were moderate compared with many others) young ladies must take one of these results, either marry some one much older, who has had time to acquire an estate; or marry and live extravagantly and go to ruin; or not marry at all. Either result is injurious to society, and prudent, religious people, as well as patriotic people, ought to set their faces steadily against any such unnatural and extravagant views—unnatural, I say, for the law of nature is that young people should marry young and live and grow by their own industry.

But, to our marriage statistics. The Commissioner of Statistics in Ohio has given the number of marriages during ten years. Let us compare certain epochs and we shall see exactly what effect the war had on marriage.

In 1860 23,106 marriages. | In 1865 22,198 marriages.
In 1863 19,300 marriages. | In 1866 30,500 marriages.

After the first year of the war 100,000 men (mostly young men) were absent in the field. We find that in the year ending July 1, 1863, marriages had decreased about 4,000 on the annual average. In the year ending July 1, 1865, the number had nearly got up to the old standard. By August, 1865, nearly all the soldiers got home, and the number of marriages (30,500) was 8,000 more than the year previous, and 6,000 more than in any previous year! The reason is obvious; but, independent of any temporary cause, it is a good, healthy sign. There can be none better. If young men and maidens will marry young and look to their own labor for rise and growth, the Republic will be free, safe and strong. We want no better blood than that of our own people; but we want it to flow uncorrupted from father to son, warmed with the love of country and ennobled by noble actions. Ohio does not increase by immigration, and hardly comes up to the natural increase; hence these marriages of 60,000 people in one year are the natural fruit and growth of her own society.

Divorces in Ohio were also increased, but not nearly in the same proportion. Of necessity the absence of so many in the field would occasion more divorces. One reason is, that divorce is allowed for so many years of wilful absence, and many men who went to the war were never accounted for, and some of them chose never to return. No cause of divorce should be allowed, except on scriptural ground.

Another interesting movement is that of "new structures," which have to be returned each year for taxation—they were returned as follows:

In 1861 there were..... 2,813
In 1865 there wer..... 6,397
In 1866 there were..... 11,069

There we see that while the war did not stop mon building, yet the annual average decreased about one-third—3,000 in number. But in the first full year after the war, the number was increased eighty per cent., and full one thousand more than was ever erected in one year.

A very interesting part of these statistics are the tables of unnatural or violent deaths, and the table of crimes. The violent deaths (the deaths by homicides, suicides and convictions) are not increased since the war; in fact they appear with remarkable uniformity from year to year. The crimes of violence have not increased, but the crimes against property have increased. How shall we account for this? Simply thus—that thousands of men have returned from the Southern campaigns with their ideas of *meum* and *tuum* considerably deranged; and what is more, they are out of employment. That the Devil finds employment for evil hands is a part of philosophy as well as of morals.

Whenever your philanthropists in New-York want to find the philosopher's stone, let them find some way to set all the idle hands—such as vagabond men, loose women, gamblers, speculators in gold, and astrologers—to useful work. Whenever society arrives at the great moral principle of compelling every able-bodied man and woman to *subsist by their own labor*, it will have found a cure for the greatest part of our social evils. It is said that democracy is a despotism. If it be, let it exercise the virtues of a despotism. Let it compel idle and vicious people to go to work, and work out their laziness, and thieving, and lying, by the sweat of their brows.

The result of the statistics of Ohio is that *every social element is in greater activity and more rapid movement than it was before the war.* To talk of the stagnation of trade, or the non-reconstruction of the South, as indicating any want of progress or strength in the country, is pure nonsense. Trade is comparatively stagnant, because in 1866 the country was overflowed with foreign goods, and the people of the West and South don't want any more just now. Besides, the Central West lost half its wheat crop, and feels sore when asked to buy more goods. As to reconstruction, I want to know if anybody can show that the South did less work in 1866 than in any previous year? The country is prosperous enough, if its public men would consent to let tinkering alone. If the South don't like our plans of reconstruction, why just let them live under the bayonet till they do like them. We are in no hurry for fellowship with a herd of mis... [illegible]

But let that go. We are working ourselves through all problems. In 1866 seven hundred thousand people got married! In 1866 we built one hundred and fifty thousand new buildings for them to live in; and in 1866 we raised nine hundred millions of bushels of Indian corn to feed them. There is your problem all solved, without the aid of gold or foreign trade. Let Congress tinker, and the newspapers declaim, and the foreign traders whine—they will not interrupt, though they may greatly disturb the wave of American society, as it flows on to unprecedented greatness.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

LITERARY ITEMS.

—It is announced that the "Librairie Internationale," at Paris, have in press, and will issue some time during the present month, a superb "Paris Guide," which cannot fail to be of inestimable value to those who visit the great Exhibition this Summer. The work is designed to be a complete description of the French capital, of its streets, old and new, of its public buildings, of its monuments of art, science and literature, of its high life and its low life, its gay aristocracy and its gayer *gamins*, the high-bred society and luxury of its *salons*, and the wretchedness and vileness of its lowest dens. In the preparation of this work the publishers have engaged the services of the most distinguished authors and artists of France, and the result of their joint labors is a volume which is at once a complete and practical guide to all that a stranger wishes to see and know of in Paris, and an encyclopædia of French art and literature at the present day. The general "Introduction" is from the graphic pen of VICTOR HUGO. LOUIS BLANC gives a sketch of old Paris, the ancient historical city of which only a few traces are here and there visible among the improvements and modernizations of LOUIS NAPOLEON. EUGENE PELLETAN traces the successive transformations through which the city has passed. The scientific and literary institutions are described by RENAN, SAINTE-BEUVE and others. MICHELET gives a full account of the College of France, and CH. LABOULAYE of the *conservatoire des arts et mètres*. In short, all public buildings of note and interest, and all the great works of art, in which Paris abounds, are described in this work by authors whose names are almost as well known in this country as they are in France. The "Guide" will contain 1,200 pages of text, 100 fine engravings, and a large number of plans of Paris and its vicinity, and of the principal buildings of the French capital.

—Messrs. E. P. DUTTON & Co. (Boston) have published a very pretty little volume, with the redundant title, *Daily Hymns; Or, Hymns for Every Day in Lent.* Bishop HEBER, XAVIER, DEAN. TRENCH and others are represented in the selections, which are made, on the whole, with a good degree of skill and judgment. From the same publisher we have a new edition of the sermons of Dr. VINTON, Rector of St. Mark's Church in this City, which were first published in 1855; *The Silence of Scripture*, the substance of a series of sermons delivered at St. Paul's Church in Brookline, Mass., by Dr. FRANCIS WHARTON, the Rector; and a new edition of Dr. ISAAC TAYLOR'S *Restoration of Belief*. This last work was carefully revised by the distinguished author before his death, and an additional section was added.

—The "Agathynian Club" promise as the second in their series of reprints that of a very rare and valuable old English translation of the *Proverbs of Erasmus*. It is to be edited by the well-known bibliographer, GEORGE PHILES. The reprint will be in "black letter," and in every respect it will be as perfect a copy of the original as it is possible to make at the present day. The printing will be executed at the "Bradstreet Press," which is in itself a sufficient guarantee of the typographical excellence which will distinguish the volume. *Advice to the Officers of the British Army*, it will be remembered, was the first work issued by the "Agathynian Club."

—Messrs. THOMAS NELSON & SONS have brought out, in very handsome form, an American edition of *The Giant Cities of Bashan and Syria's Holy Places*, by Rev. J. L. PORTER, A. M., to the peculiar merits of which the attention of the readers of the TIMES was called about a year ago. Students of Biblical literature, and, indeed, the general reader as well, will find this the most entertaining and instructive book of travel, pertaining to the section of which it treats, which has been issued during late years. The simple statement of facts made by Mr. PORTER refutes conclusively the arguments of Bishop COLENSO against the authenticity of the Biblical record.

—A hymn book for a novel purpose has just been issued by N. TIBBALS & Co. It is called the *Prison Hymn Book*, and as its name indicates is specially adapted "for the use of prisons, penitentiaries, houses of refuge and all places of general worship disconnected from any organized religious community." Rev. J. BYINGTON SMITH, the chaplain of Sing Sing Prison, is the compiler, and no one certainly could have undertaken the task who understands better just what was needed for the purpose named.

—The American Unitarian Association has just published a third edition of Dr. GEORGE R. NOYES' *Translation of Job, Ecclesiastes and the Canticles, with introductions and notes, chiefly explanatory.* Prof. NOYES' translation of the *Book of Psalms and of Proverbs* has also passed to a third edition. The Unitarian Association has made a reduction in the price of its publications with a view to securing them a wider circulation.

—Messrs. ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS have just issued a very neat little edition of that well known work, *Bogatzky's Golden Treasury.* They have also published two more stories by A. L. O. E., (these mystical letters it may please the juveniles to know, are said to stand for "A Lady of Edinburgh,") one of which is called *The Children's Treasury of New Stories*, and the other *Zaida's Note Book.*

—*Our Father's Business* is the title of a series of religious essays by Dr. THOMAS GUTHRIE, editor of the *Sunday Magazine*, which Messrs. ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS republish. They are marked by that simplicity of expression and devout spirit which characterize all the productions of this distinguished divine. The volume is very clearly and handsomely printed.

—*Tristan: A Story in Three Parts*, by EDWARD SPENCER, which first appeared in the *Galaxy*, has been published in paper covers by the American News Company. The story is in some respects a powerful one, but it is overdrawn, and is marked by some crudities which indicate that it is not the work of a very practised writer.

Periodical Literature.

—The *Galaxy* for March 15 contains the third part of Mrs. DAVIS' story, "Waiting for the Verdict," the interest of which rapidly deepens as the plot develops. Mr. HENNESSY'S illustration is not so well cut nor so well printed as the previous ones have been—an accident which is all the more noticeable from the uniform excellence that has characterised the cutting and printing of the illustrations in the *Galaxy.* "A Literary Couple" is a lively sketch by an anonymous writer. "Zisca's Drum" is a stirring poem. RICHARD GRANT WHITE continues his excellent papers on "Words and their Uses." The second article of EUGENE BENSON on "George Sand and her Works" is an admirable piece of writing, fervid, and yet discriminating. CLIFFORD THOMSON contributes a very interesting and graphic sketch of the Pickpockets of New-York. One of the most entertaining articles in the number is one entitled "Reminiscences of a Parisian Atelier," by ION PERDICARIS. Mr. WINWOOD READE'S sketch of Mr. SUTHERLAND is gossipy and readable. The remaining articles are of various merit.

—The January issue of the London *Quarterly Review* (New-York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company) has a readable article on "Yankee Humor," patronizing rather in its final verdict, but, withal, fair and appreciative. "It is satisfactory to find," writes the reviewer—"and the finger pointings and the smile of Yankee humor help greatly to show it—that there is among the Americans a stronger backing of sound sense, of clear seeing, and of right feeling, than we could have gathered any idea of from their political mouthpieces;" a compliment for which, we suppose, Americans in general, and American humorists in particular, are expected to be profoundly grateful. "Crime in the State of New-York" is portrayed in gloomy colors on the authority of the last report of the Prison Association of New-York. Extracts from the report are paraded with the view of showing that in Oneida, Otsego, and other interior counties of the Empire State, organizations of thieves, incendiaries and assassins exist, not only in defiance of law, but in some cases with the connivance of the law's guardians and administrators. Of course the moral drawn from the record is, that Democratic institutions should be shunned, not imitated, in the land which is blessed with the *Quarterly* as an expositor of orthodox Toryism. "CHARLES LAMB and Some of his Companions," and "Books of Fiction for Children, are handled in the cultivated and genial style which distinguishes this review when politicics are not in question.

—*The American Journal of Horticulture and Florist's Companion* (Boston: TILTON & Co.) for March has a larger number of articles and upon a wider range of subjects than either of the preceding numbers contained. SOLON ROBINSON writes of "Dirt," FRANCIS PARKMAN of "The Cherokee Rose," C. W. RIDGLEY of "The Culture of the Grape in Cities," F. R. ELLIOTT of "The Cherry as a Profitable Fruit for Market," and J. F. C. HYDE of "Popular Pears." There are also several judicious selections from foreign and domestic horticultural papers. The publishers of the *Journal* give the assurance that it is already an established success; it certainly deserves the position it has gained, but to retain it greater promptness in publication will be necessary. A horticultural monthly, above all others, should not be a week behind time in its appearance.

—*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.* (New-York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company), for February, shows unusual vigor and enterprise for that staid and venerable periodical. A paper on "The Turret-ships of England and America," probably written by an ex-confederate, contrasts the two systems in a very lively manner, but is unjust, as *Blackwood* always must be in some way, in giving all the credit of ERICSSON'S invention to Capt. COLES. There is a valuable article on "Col. Gordon's Chinese Force;" also one upon the recent discussion between Prof. BLACKIE and ERNEST JONES, relative to "Democracy in America," in which the tory view is, of course, maintained, and there are several other papers of less general interest.

—The March number of the *Christian Examiner* (New-York: JAMES MILLER), opens with an article by Rev. E. C. TOWNE, on "Christianity and Pseudo Christianity." In the same number there is a laudatory review of LESSING'S works, by F. TIFFANY, a timely paper on "Crete and the Cretans," by H. T. WARNER; a defence of EDWARD SPENCER against his reviewers, by E. L. YOUMANS, and a review of "SCHENKEL'S Character of Jesus," by J. W. CHADWICK. The number closes with the usual installment of carefully prepared book-notices.

—*The Argosy*, (New-York: STRAHAN & Co.,) for February, has one of BESSIE RAYNER PARKE'S pleasant sketches, "The Fountain of Guingamp;" an entertaining account of a "Visit to a Pasha," by ASHLEY VAN GLYN; an article upon "Ruben's in Italy," by SARAH TYTLER, author of "Citoyenne Jacqueline," and several other sketches, with the serials which have been running through this periodical since the commencement of the current year.

CANADA.

The Plan of Confederation—Apprehensions of Another Fenian Raid—Retirement of Hon. George Brown.

From our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Wednesday, March 6.

It appears that these Provinces when united are not to be termed a Kingdom, after all. The *Globe's* correspondent has misled the readers of that journal with his hasty copy of the Confederation bill, as is now shown by the official copy published in most of the morning papers on Monday. The so-called draft bill differs in many other respects from the genuine one, and alters the complexion of the affair entirely. Upper Canada will not be subjected to all the unfairness contained in the "draft bill;" and, on the whole, it is evident that a very good measure has been framed. The proposition to make a Kingdom out of the British North-American Provinces met with very little favor here, as none could see the propriety of the thing, unless a vice-royalty were contemplated at no distant date; but a Kingdom without a crowned head to preside, was regarded as a sort of anomaly, and no wonder the American Press and Congress looked upon it with suspicion. The single name of Canada will be far more effective than the prefix given it by the *Globe's* correspondent. His want of accuracy has in this instance done a good deal of harm, and caused an unnecessary alarm in the minds of the American people, who naturally saw cause for protesting—in the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine—against the establishment of a sort of independent monarchy on this continent.

The British American Provinces have remained dependencies of Great Britain since the conquest; hence the intervention of the United States was never provoked. The position of the Colonies will be unaltered, as the Confederation or Union Bill merely provides for the carrying out of the present system on a larger and more liberal scale, for the form of representation is so altered that the new plan embodies the long agitated principle of representation according to numbers.

TO THE FRONT AGAIN.

It has been rumored for several days that a volunteer force is to be sent to the Niagara frontier, and one account puts down the number at five thousand. What reason there may be for a demonstration of this kind at the front, does not appear; but there must surely have been some information obtained respecting a movement of the Fenians. Letters from the West state that the Fenians are getting ready for another descent upon this Province, but the accounts are evidently exaggerated, and may have no truth in them whatever, for similar reports have been coming all Winter. Whatever may be intended, it is perfectly understood that the volunteers in the various districts adjacent to the Niagara frontier will be notified to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency. An Assistant Commissary-General has been making a tour of observation in the direction of the front, and ascertaining what can be done in the way of provisioning a certain number of men, and it is said that the military contractor has been told to be in readiness to furnish supplies at the shortest notice. These facts have given rise to the reported intention of calling out the volunteers.

EXIT MR. BROWN.

The Province has lost an able politician and somewhat troublesome agitator by the retirement of Hon. GEORGE BROWN from Parliamentary life. At a meeting of his constituents held on Thursday last he announced his determination, and the electors are now busying themselves in looking up his successor. Mr. BROWN has had an eventful career. He is a Scotchman by birth. With his father he resided for some time in New-York, where he was engaged in publishing a paper; his father, who was of a literary turn of mind, having written a reply to Mr. LESTER'S "Glory and Shame of England," which brought him into notice in this Province. The father and son were induced to come to this city and publish a paper in the interest of the Disruption Party in the Church of Scotland, which was continued for some years as the organ of the Free Church body. The *Globe* was soon after started, and taking high rank as a public journal, it exercised a powerful influence on the public mind. The various questions of the day were treated with remarkable ability, vigor and earnestness, and it was not long before the Reform Party saw that they had secured an organ worthy of their cause. Had Mr. BROWN, the son, for the father was also busy on the paper, confined himself to his journal, he might have excited a far greater influence than he has had since entering Parliament; but he was ambitious and longed to join in the struggle in the Parliamentary arena, and he sought to obtain a seat, but failed. He then changed his course, and came out strongly opposed to the Administration, and soon after took the leadership of the extreme section of the Reform Party which had just before seceded from the Government. He was not long in finding a constituency to elect him, and then began the fierce battle which Mr. BROWN long waged on the floor of the Assembly. Powerful in debate, and a close reasoner, Mr. BROWN attracted attention, and soon became a formidable character in Parliament. He however failed to receive credit for consistency, and was not so successful in leading his party as he might have been. In one sense alone was he successful, and that was in keeping the country in a state of continual agitation; but he has had the mortification to see nearly every measure he advocated settled by his opponents. He finally took office with his old enemies, pledged along with them to carry out the union of the Provinces; but he did not stay long enough in the Government to witness the consummation of the measure. He took offence at what he termed the pandering of his colleagues to the Americans in the matter of the attempted renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. He was inclined to be the least liberal and fair of any member of the Cabinet, and stood out against what he supposed were to be unreasonable concessions, while eleven of his colleagues thought differently. In consequence of the difference he resigned, and has kept very quiet since. It was thought he would be one of the delegates to England, and he certainly should have been, but the Government did not invite him, as they did Mr. GALT, who had also left the Government, to accompany the regular delegates to England. It had been rumored for some time that Mr. BROWN intended to leave Parliament, and no one was surprised at the announcement he made the other day to the electors of South Oxford, that he would, at the close of his present term, retire from Parliamentary life.

PREPARING FOR THE ELECTIONS.

Our fast politicians lost no time in making a beginning, so soon as they saw there was a probability of the Union Bill being carried through the Imperial Parliament, and they set to work at once with the view of getting their candidates ready for the elections which must necessarily follow the proclamation of the Union. The conservatives got the start, and have a number of their candidates ready, while the Reformers seem to content themselves with making a noise and quarrelling over the past. Their leader has gone to the wall, or rather he has left the arena, and a successor will have to be found before they can do much. Mr. JOHN SANDFIELD MCDONALD was the last Premier of a Reform Ministry, and might be expected to succeed Mr. BROWN as leader; but he is not a favorite with the party, and some one else will have to be chosen for the position. At present there is no defined policy on the part of the Reformers, and they appear to be working at cross-purposes. If there is really to be a return to party distinctions, Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD will be unhesitatingly selected to lead the Conservatives, and a considerable number of Reformers, too, will be ready to enlist under his banner. He will be asked by a requisition signed by all parties, to stand as a candidate for the city of Ottawa, which is a proof of his popularity with parties generally, but as he has represented Kingston ever since he entered Parliament, 26 or 27 years ago, it is not likely he will leave that city. To select some one able to cope with Mr. MACDONALD will be no easy task for the Reformers, now that Mr. BROWN is out of the way. That, however, they intend to get up party contests wherever they can is evidently the design, and both parties are moving actively in the various constituencies. Candidates are named for most of the constituencies, and conventions are called for others, so it is quite likely there will be no lack of material for members in the Confederate Parliament. Some counties and ridings have already half a dozen candidates each, and that is irrespective of any action that may be taken by the way of holding conventions. It will be well if the excitement should subside before the proclamation is made, for then we shall have comparative quiet at the elections. It seemed at first as if the Conservatives were to have all their own way, but the Reformers have got up an excitement, and are now busy deciding upon conventions for the purpose of nominating their candidates. In a short time every constituency will be provided for, and nothing will remain to be done when the elections are ordered. That there will be a severe contest appears evident, for both parties have made up their minds to have a struggle for the supremacy. We shall probably have the elections about the middle of May or in the early part of June.

THE GOLD REGIO..

We continue to receive favorable ... from Madoc and the adjoining townships, with respect to the gold discovery. The actual presence of gold is evidenced by the fact that the Government have decided to place all the lands in Hastings owned by them under the gold regulations; that is, no mines can be opened unless the parties purchasing gold lands comply with the rules of the Crown Lands Department, which are, that no person is allowed to mine without a license, either "a Crown Lands gold license" for unsold crown lands, fee $2 per month, or a private lands gold license for private lands, $1 per month—the miner first obtaining the consent of the proprietor. Machines for quartz chrushing must also be licensed, fee $5 per month. There is hardly so much excitement just now as there has been, but that is doubtless owing to the fact that many are waiting for the approach of Spring before doing anything, as nothing is to be accomplished until then. According to accounts there must be about 2,000 persons in and around Madoc, waiting for a favorable chance, and among them very many old Californians and Australians. The repeated averment of the presence of gold in Madoc, and the other townships of Hastings, has had quite an effect upon the public mind, and a great number of persons will soon be found flocking to the scene. It is much to be feared, however, that many will be disappointed, for where such numbers get together, it is impossible that all can be successful.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW BANK.

The number of banks in this Province does not increase very rapidly, but quite fast enough to meet the demands of the mercantile community. The last one started in Upper Canada or in the Province was the Royal Canadian, with headquarters in this city, and branches at all the important points throughout this section; and it is said to have succeeded well. Another, with the head office in this city, is about to be started, by the name of "The Canadian Bank of Commerce," with a capital of $1,000,000. It is expected to come into operation about the 1st of May.

SALE OF THE PROVINCIAL TELEGRAPH LINE.

The second attempt to establish an opposition telegraph line in Canada has failed; at any rate, the line is to be stopped, the owners of the Montreal line having purchased it. The first opposition to the Montreal line was the Grand Trunk, which did not last long, as the Company foolishly run branches to nearly all the villages and out-of-the-way places that they could conveniently reach. It ultimately fell into the hands of a private individual, who sold out to the Montreal Company. The Provincial Telegraph line has been in operation less than two years, and has gradually been extending until it now connects with every place of any consequence in the Province. It was difficult to compete with the old-established Montreal line, and finally had to give way to the great monopoly. Report says that a Company composed of Messrs. GZOWSKI, MCPHERSON and GEORGE BROWN, intended to purchase the line, but they were just too late, their intention having leaked out, and the Montreal Company saw it to their advantage to secure the line. W. G.

Proposed Manufacture of Silk in Nevada.

In a late issue of the Nevada *Gazette* we find the following relative to the manufacture of silk in that State:

"We understand a project is on foot to plant mulberry trees in this vicinity, and introduce the culture of silk. A number of persons, some of whom have some knowledge of the business they are about to undertake, are to be associated together in the enterprise. They base their calculations of success upon two or three facts. The mulberry has been grown here with entire success. The few that have been planted flourish as if this were the home of the tree. We do not know that the silk worm has been tried as far up in the mountains as this in California, but we do know that silk worms do exceedingly well in worse climates than this. There seems to be no reason in the world why silk may not be an important branch of industry in this region. We should say that the country about French Corral and along up to as far as North San Juan, in fact the whole of Deadman's Township, is a splendid field for the introduction of the mulberry, and we hope some enterprising persons, if they have not done so already, will try the experiments without delay. There need be no *mores multicaulis* excitement as there was thirty years ago. Our country is a very different one from that in which the silk fever spread with such fearful rapidity when some of us were young. The absence of sudden atmospheric changes in our Summer months, the rarity of electrical discharges from the clouds, and jarring thunders, renders the country favorable for the life of the worm.

The mulberry tree grows easily and cheaply from cuttings, like the grape; it is a fast grower, yields an abundance of large leaves, and is an ornamental as well as profitable tree. We have about us a vast quantity of land fitted for the growth of the tree, and with so many inducements we trust the enterprise will be commenced in earnest of attempting the culture of silk about Nevada. The silk business is an important one for California. It is confidently believed by all who have given the subject attention, that ere long we shall be able to compete with the best silk countries of the globe. As the mountains have excelled the valleys in the production of the finest fruits and wines, why may they not surpass them in the cultivation of silk?

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Ministerial Crisis—Relations Between France and Italy—The American Chapel at Rome—Protestant Worship in Italy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1867.

The changes in the Ministry, which were announced yesterday in the official journal, and of which you have undoubtedly already heard, are not to be accepted as of any great significance. After the course things have taken, the Government do not feel called upon to take any considerable step in the sense of yielding, until a response has been made to the appeal to the electors for an expression of opinion upon the actual situation. The fresh programme of the policy of the Government will have more value, as it will assure the country of the sincere and earnest effort which will continue to be made to lift the car of State out of the mire into which it seems to be hopelessly sunk. It is difficult to believe that the modifications in the Ministry have made it any better or stronger, but it is change, and that at least will satisfy those who have labored merely to bring it about, more than for any higher or more intelligent purpose which is apparent to our obtuse comprehension.

DEPRETIS goes from the Ministry of Marine to that of Finance, and is succeeded by BIANCHERI. DEVINCENZI is made Minister of Public Works, and CORRENTI of Public Instruction, while MARI will probably have the Bureau of Grace and Justice.

The Opposition in the Italian Parliament have published an address to the country signed by seventy-seven of their number. It can hardly be said that in this manifesto they have made out a strong case. In the late overturn our friends have got more than they bargained for. In trying to turn out the Ministry they hardly wished to run the risk of being turned out themselves. But we shall know in a few weeks what the people think, for the King has made an appeal to the constituency, as the head of our State did not many months ago, and as the King is an honest man, we know that the popular judgment will be respected. So far the triumph is on the side of Baron RICASOLI, rather than on that of his political enemies. Whether the sharp criticisms of European newspapers, and especially of that old scold, the London *Times*, which the fickle politicians of Italy have provoked, will do them any good, we shall see by and by.

The agitation with reference to the elections has already commenced, and we have the promise of two or three weeks of noisy talk. It is one more lesson in the school of Italian political life.

The harangue of the Emperor of France on the opening of the Legislative Assembly, continues to be commented upon by the Italian journals with praise or criticism, according to the sympathies of party, or the degree of admiration or distrust felt toward that ruler. That part of the discourse referring to Rome has more particularly arrested the attention of the people of this country. The Emperor has spoken very emphatically of what should be and what will be done, in case conspiring demagogues are allowed to upset the Pope's temporal power, and such language is naturally calculated to produce an equally emphatic response. Now that LOUIS NAPOLEON is out of Italy, the people of the country are not to be frightened by any bullying tone which he may indulge, from their determination of letting the Roman question settle itself. The September convention will be executed as faithfully by the Italian Government as it will be by that of France. But if the Pontiff cannot sustain himself by such means as he is now possessed of, the people of Italy have made up their minds that, in spite of what Roman Catholic Europe may wish, his authority as a secular ruler shall fall.

LOUIS NAPOLEON is well known in Italy, where he has been Summered and Wintered, and where, notwithstanding all he has done for the country, he is not any too much loved. Sensible Italians know as well as the Emperor can tell them, that no violence must be allowed at Rome; but they do not forget that he himself is sprung from the class of conspiring demagogues for whom he has now such a great abhorrence. We hear that the Romans themselves are preparing for a demonstration, to take place in April or May next, when most of the foreign visitors have left their city. They do not wish to frighten anybody away, while they are gathering a harvest of dollars; but if they raise an alarm by any premature action, there is danger of gaining a larger number of new visitors than they may lose of old. It is to be hoped that they will not pick and eat their fruit before it is fully ripe, for the effect might be to delay the political cure which their real friends are endeavoring to work out. Meanwhile, many Italians do not like to hear the efforts of the friends of GARIBALDI, or even of MAZZINI, characterized by LOUIS NAPOLEON as the conspiracies of demagogues.

So many erroneous statements have been made in the English newspapers in regard to the American Chapel at Rome that it is well enough to state the case as it is, which I am able to do from information received from the most trustworthy sources, that is, from those who have the care of the worship. No notice has been received from the Papal Government to find a place outside the walls of Rome, and no such order is expected. When the Scotch congregation received notice to quit, the English agent reminded Cardinal ANTONELLI that the Americans were holding an illegal service, and were equally exposed to disfavor. The Secretary of State replied, that if we were violating Roman law we should be reminded of it. As we are within the law, no anxiety is felt. Since the chapel was removed from the residence of the Legation, to the place in the Piazza di Spagna, Gen. KING has caused the arms of the United States to be placed on the building occupied, as it is the place where the Secretary of Legation conducts his affairs. This could easily be done, as the escutcheon had not been put upon the palace in which our Minister has been residing this Winter. The service has gone on regularly, and not a word has been said, and the Government appears desirous of taking a liberal view of their law regulating Protestant worship, and not interfere with us. The Rev. Dr. LYMAN has been extremely successful with his enterprise. The chapel has two attached rooms, and all three are crowded every Sunday; large numbers going away unable to get in. A strong desire is felt that more ample provision may be made for the accommodation of our people before another Winter. If we should find ourselves without a legation at Rome, our worship there would be without its present protection. The English having no regular agent known to the Roman Court, are obliged to get along as they can. Whatever may be said of the injustice of the Papal Government, its conduct is logically consistent. It followed necessarily that if the lecture-room of the Anglican congregation could not remain within the walls, that of the Scotch conventicle could hardly be entitled to exemption. The Scotch worship had been simply tolerated for about six years. We cannot reasonably expect anything better than we see there at present, until there is such a change as will be brought about when the Italian Government takes possession. If Congress, acting hastily, on imperfect information, has abolished the Legation, we have simply cut off our own nose.

On Sunday afternoon last the people of Florence had their first Corso of the present Carnival. The display was sufficiently meagre, and contrasted in a remarkable manner with the splendid shows known here in the time of the Governament of the Grand Duke. Then were seen eight or ten carved and gilded carriages, drawn by fifty or sixty horses, bearing the family of the Sovereign and the higher officers and ladies of the Court, a display which was continued from day to day during the last week of the Carnival. Foreign Ministers and heads of princely families, in their carriages of ceremony, gave additional éclat to a scene already sufficiently gay. People are now forced to find their recreation in pastimes of a more sober character.

The people of Florence, as usual, at a moment of perplexity, conduct themselves in a manner worthy of praise. ANGELICO.

OLD CHURCHES IN NEW-JERSEY.—The Dutch Reformed Church on Bergen Hill, about two miles back of Jersey City, claims to be the first church of any denomination established in New-Jersey. The First Presbyterian Church at Elizabeth was organized in 1666. It was the first church in New-Jersey where services were held in the English language. The old First Presbyterian Church on Broad-street, in Newark, was built in 1673, the congregation having been organized in 1667. The Baptist Church in Piscataway, Middlesex County, was established in 1680. The Raritan Dutch Reformed Church, in Somerset County, near the junction of the north and south branches of the Raritan River, was organized in 1690. A Presbyterian Church was established not far from Freehold in 1672. The Episcopal Church at Perth Amboy was established in 1698. The Presbyterians first had worship in Perth Amboy in 1731.

The Freshet in the Ohio River.

The Evansville *Journal* says it is really painful to witness the great overflow that now prevails on the Ohio River. From Evansville almost to Newburgh the wild waste of waters has no visible boundaries. The waters are pouring across the neck of land, between Evansville and Henderson, with great violence. Enterprise is totally submerged, but the people wisely provided for such a contingency by building their houses on stilts about a foot higher than high water mark, and are in no special danger of being washed away. No intercourse, however, can be held between neighboring houses except in boats. Taylorsport, Rome, Alton and the lower portion of Cannelton were inundated, and the residents were compelled to move to the second story. Hundreds of houses along the shore are partially submerged, the inhabitants having been compelled to vacate. In many cases houses are standing on a small elevation entirely surrounded by water, the residents having no means of intercourse with the rest of mankind except in boats. There are no river banks from Louisville to Cairo. On Green River, also, an unprecedented flood prevails, inundating nearly all the towns and villages. The towns of Calhoun and Rumsey are submerged. The Knoxville *Commercial* says that East Tennessee is literally covered with mud. The Hudson River is over its banks, and immense beds of flood wood are floating by.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUBURBAN HOMES:

How to Reach them by Rail and Steamboat—Number of Trains and Commutation Rates of Fare—The Pleasant Villages of Manhattan, Long Island and New-Jersey—A Helping Word to Home Seekers

Notwithstanding that the 1st of May is yet almost two months distant, the anxiety of those who, on that unhappy day, must again encounter the fearful terrors of migration, is making itself apparent in the anxious inquiries at the house agencies. The still unsatisfied rapacity of landlords leaves no choice to a large number as to what they shall do with themselves and their families. All who, unable to bear the superimposed burdon of still-increasing rents, can leave the City will do so. Those who cannot must be satisfied with less breathing room for their money. However painful it may be to New-Yorkers to see thousands driven out of the City annually to seek homes in the adjoining cities and their suburbs, there seems to be no alternative but to allow the evil to develop the elements of its own destruction—a development which will show clearly the blind folly of the grinding process now pursued by landlords and their agents.

In the meantime, in behalf of those who have borne their burden here until they could no longer bear it, and who seek homes elsewhere, we have gathered in the following items such information as will aid them in their selections. We write, of course, mainly for those whose duty calls them to New-York daily, returning to their homes in the evening. Nevertheless we shall give such figures as will be useful to those, also, whose necessities may not call them so often to the City.

The following particulars will show clearly how all eligible abiding places within a circle having New-York for its centre, and a radius of thirty miles, can be reached by boat on rail, and the lowest cost per trip with the commutation prices, as far as we could obtain them:

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, DEPOT TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE.

By this line White Plains is reached, twenty-six miles from New-York City Hall, already a favorite resting-place for New-York merchants. The intermediate stations are: Harlem, 8 miles; Mothaven, 8 miles; Melrose, 9 miles; Morrisania, 10 miles; Tremont, 11 miles; Fordham, 12 miles; William's Bridge, 14 miles; Woodlawn, 15¾ miles; West Mount Vernon, 17 miles; Bronxville, 19 miles; Tuckahoe, 20 miles; Scarsdale, 22 miles, and Hart's Corners, 24 miles.

There are nine trains daily either way, which, with two exceptions, make all the stoppages. The first down train, i. e., from White Plains to New-York, leaves at 6:10 in the morning, and the last up train leaves New-York at 6:40 P. M.

The commutation fares are as follows:

TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET DEPOT TO

	Per 100 Rides.		Per 100 Rides.
Harlem	$7	Woodlawn	16
Mothaven	8	West Mount Vernon	16
Melrose	9	Bronxville	16
Morrisania	10	Tuckahoe	16
Tremont	19	Scarsdale	20
Fordham	15	Hart's Corners	22
William's Bridge	16	White Plains	25

HUDSON RIVER RAILWAY, DEPOT THIRTIETH-STREET AND TENTH-AVENUE.

Sing Sing, distant 32 miles from the City Hall, notwithstanding the unenviable reputation of some of the inhabitants, is much resorted to, and is in growing favor. The intermediate stations are Manhattan, 8 miles; One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, 9 miles; Fort Washington, 10 miles; Spuyten Duyvel, 13 miles; Riverdale, 14 miles; Mount St. Vincent, 15 miles; Yonkers, 17 miles; Glenwood, 18 miles; Hastings, 21 miles; Dobbs' Ferry, 22 miles; Irvington, 24 miles; Tarrytown, 27 miles, and Scarborough, 31 miles.

There are eight trains da

mediate stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. The fare through, including ferryage, is 15 cents—from Hunter's Point, 10 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

The desirable places of residence within thirty miles of New-York are reached in almost every instance by rail, and this fact, coupled with the dislike the people have to wade their way to the end of a filthy pier on the North or East River, risking their lives at every step they take among the recklessly-driven drays, leaves but little passenger traffic to many of the boats that trade along the River or the Sound, or to the villages which skirt the Bay. Many of these, if it were not for their healthy freight trade, would cease to give their share of life to our great river thoroughfares.

THE STATEN ISLAND BOATS.

The Staten Island boats doubtless do more in the transportation of New-Yorkers out of the City's bustle and discomfort than do all others together. These boats leave hourly from their slip at foot of Whitehall-street from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M., touching at three points on the eastern shore—Quarantine Landing, Stapleton and Vanderbilt Landing. The trip to the first-named takes about 35 minutes, to the second 40 minutes and to the third 50 minutes. The fare is ten cents per passage; commutation price, twelve tickets for $1. The pleasant places for suburban homes within a few minutes' walk of any of these are familiar to all our City readers.

THE NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND FERRY.

The steamboats *Pomona* and *Thomas Hunt* leave Pier No. 19, between Cortland and Dey streets, for the north shore of Staten Island six times daily, starting on the first trip at 8 A. M., and on the last at 5:30 P. M., touching at New-Brighton, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond and Elm Park, making the through trip in an hour and a half. The first morning boat leaves Elm Park at 6:20, Port Richmond at 6:35, Factoryville at 6:45, Snug Harbor at 6:50, and New-Brighton at 7 o'clock. The fare is ten cents.

THE HARLEM BOATS.

Boats for Harlem leave Peck-slip daily, at 7, 8, 9·15 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:15 P. M., touching at Eighth-street and Astoria, arriving at Harlem in about an hour, where they connect with horse-cars for Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, Mount Hope, Fairmount and Manhattanville; also by steamboat with McCombs' Dam, High Bridge, Tomlinson's Wood, Morris Dock, Fordham Landing, Century House and Kingsbridge. The fare is ten cents, or twelve tickets for a dollar. The route for reaching the upper end of the island and the suburbs beyond, notwithstanding the perilous approach to the pier at Peck-slip, is much liked and well patronized, especially during the Summer months.

THE KEYPORT BOAT.

The boat to Keyport, New-Jersey, leaves from pier foot of Barclay-street daily at 3 P. M., and stages there run in connection with the boat to Middletown Point, Mount Pleasant, Mariboro, Freehold, Holmdale and Colts Neck.

As navigation on the Hudson is not yet opened up, and the Sound has only just disposed of its dangerous ice floes, the traffic north on either side will not be opened up probably for a month to come. The time tables of the many steamboat lines on either are not yet made out. It is fair to presume, however, that the steamboat companies realize the increasing demand for ready, reliable and speedy means of reaching the village homes along their route, and that they will emulate the action of the railroad companies, many of them by making more frequent stoppages, and all of them by offering commutation tickets to their patrons.

Probable Homicide—Unprovoked Assault Upon a Pedestrian in the Fourth Ward.

A few minutes before midnight of Saturday JOHN MURPHY, a long-shoresman, residing at No. 124 Cherry-street, was passing through Catharine-street, near Oak, in company with several friends. As they passed two strange men MURPHY was rudely jostled, and before any explanation could be demanded, one of these men drew a large knife and stabbed MURPHY in the upper part of the abdomen, causing a severe and dangerous wound. The cry of the wounded man, who exclaimed "I am stabbed," was the first intimation his friends had of the assault. They pursued the fugitives and succeed in arresting one, who gave his name as GEORGE JACOBSON, and handed him over to the custody of the Fourth Ward Police. As MURPHY was in a precarious condition, a carriage was procured and he removed to Bellevue Hospital. On his arrival at that institution the House Surgeon expressed but faint hopes of his living more than a few hours.

The Fourth Ward Police made a vigorous search for the other assailent, and arrested a man giving the name of GEORGE THOMAS, early yesterday morning. The friends of the wounded man left their names and addresses with Capt. THORNE, for future use, although they stated that they would not be able to identify the assassin, as the assault was committed under a dark awning, and they did not see the blow inflicted.

Yesterday morning both JACOBSON and THOMAS were arraigned before Justice DOWLING, of the Tombs, when they were remanded for examination. They both deny all knowledge or participation in the crime.

Coroner SCHIRMER was notified yesterday afternoon to take the *ante-mortem* statement of MURPHY, who is still in a critical condition at the hospital. Whether he can throw any light upon the identity of the assailant is not known at present. All the friends of MURPHY who were with him at the time of the assault agree in saying that there was no provocation given by any of them for so desperate a retaliation. MURPHY is 30 years of age and unmarried.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

THE VESEY-STREET GAMBLERS.

THOMAS WARD, the alleged proprietor of the faro bank at the corner of Vesey and Washington streets, who was arrested by the Third Ward Police on Saturday night, with ten of his patrons, was arraigned before the Court yesterday morning. Sergt. PHILLIPS testified that the game of faro was in progress when the descent was made, and charged WARD with keeping the place. WARD was dealing the cards and JAMES MCKEON was keeping the run of the game. On this showing the Magistrate held WARD for trial at the General Sessions, and allowed him to give bail. MCKEON was held to bail in the sum of $500 to keep the peace for six months. All of the other prisoners were discharged for want of evidence.

SUPPLEMENTARY COMPLAINT.

HERMANN SACHS *alias* ISAAC MORRIS, the shoplifter who was arrested a day or two since on a charge of having stolen a quantity of cutlery, was yesterday brought up before the Court on a supplementary complaint. It appears that on the 7th inst. SACHS engaged a room from LUNA LEVY, of No. 172 Mulberry-street, but after occupying the same for two nights disappeared, locking the door. The proprietress on gaining an entrance discovered several articles had been carried off. Detective WOOLDRIDGE found a portion of the stolen property in SACHS' lodging, No. 208 East Thirty-seventh-street. SACHS was committed for trial.

EXCISE CASES.

Thomas Darkin, of No. 306 Greenwich-street; Chas. Ullman, of No. 2 Mott-street; John Kasseforth, of No. 196 Mott-street; Thos. Ryan, of No. 189 Chatham-street; John Van Allen, of No. 304 Water-street; Charles L. Vath, of No. 21 Frankfort-street, were arrested and arraigned yesterday before Justice DOWLING. They were held to bail in the sum of $300 for trial at the General Sessions.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

CRUELTY TO A CHILD.

Mrs. MARGARET MCCABE, of No. 61 Bank-street, was arraigned on the charge of cruelly whipping an adopted child, a girl 6 years of age, until its back was wholly blistered. The cries of the little one attracted the attention of a Mrs. RICHERS, who dwells in the same house, and that lady at once caused the brutal mother's arrest. The accused was held for examination.

ASSAULT UPON A POLICE OFFICER.

On Saturday night as Officer HOSFORD of the Twenty-eighth Precinct was attempting to arrest an offender against the law, a man named THOMAS CUSICK interfered, and with the evident purpose of rescuing the prisoner, struck the Officer a violent blow in the face, which felled him to the ground. The Metropolitan still clung, however, to his charge, and when he arose to his feet again called assistance and took the assailant into custody. Justice DODGE committed the accused for trial at Special Sessions, in default of bail.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.

A descent was made at a late hour on Saturday night upon two disorderly houses in Greene-street, where the proprietors and all the inmates were arrested and conveyed before Justice DODGE, who held the principals to bail for trial, and released the frequenters of the establishments, under bonds for future good behavior.

THEFT OF MUSLIN.

A youth named JAMES H. JOHNSTON was arrested on the complaint of DAVID M. FOSTER, an Eighth-avenue dry-goods dealer, who charges that the accused stole a piece of muslin valued at $10, from in front of his store on Saturday evening. JOHNSTON is of very respectable appearance, and would seem to be above such despicable business. He was held for examination.

THE EXCISE LAW.

BERNARD MCKENNA, of No. 91 Ninth-avenue, was charged by an Officer with keeping his liquor-bar open on the Sabbath. The prisoner was bailed in the sum of $300 to answer at Special Sessions.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

WHAT NEXT?

A man named FREDERICK COOK was brought into Court by a police officer upon the charge of stealing a flying-jib sail from the bark *Adamant*, lying at Pier No. 48, East River. The Captain of the vessel, CHAS. W. BEST, alleges that he caught the accused just in the act of leaving the vessel with the canvas, which he had cut from the boom. COOK was committed for examination in default of bail.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

EXCISE CASES.

JOHN BURNS, of No. 347 East Thirty-third-street, and JOHN HELD, of No. 715 Eighth-avenue, were each held to bail in the sum of $300, to answer for alleged violation of the Excise Law.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MINOR OFFENCES.—A boy aged 17 years, named PETER LEDDY, was arrested on Saturday, on the charge of stealing a dog from Mrs. ADELIA ADAMS, residing in Fort Greene-place. The animal is valued at $50. The accused was committed for trial by Justice CORNWELL....An attempt was made to enter the stable of Mr. EDWARD HARMON, in Dean-street, near Vanderbilt-avenue, about 12 o'clock on Saturday night. The proprietor caught the thief and punished him severely, when he let him go....WILLIAM A. GREER was arrested by the Forty-second Precinct Police on Saturday evening, on the charge of pushing an Indian figure through the show window of FREDERICK FRECKLEN'S store, No. 109 Fulton-street. The accused was held for a hearing....Mrs. ANN MOONEY was arrested on Saturday on the charge of feloniously entering the dwelling of Mr. GEORGE CARPENTER, No. 128 Bergen-street, and stealing therefrom wearing apparel to the value of $150. The accused was held for examination....AMELIA TOUMEY was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing clothing valued at $5 from ANN RILEY, of No. 15 Luqueer-street. She was held for a hearing....AUGUSTUS BENNETT was taken into custody on Saturday on the charge of cruelty to his horse, which he was driving through Fulton-avenue, by beating him with a club. The accused was brought before Justice CORNWELL and discharged with a reprimand....RICHARD RILEY, aged 18 years, was arrested by Officer WONDERLY on Saturday on suspicion of being implicated in several burglaries recently perpetrated in the Seventh Ward. The accused was committed to answer.

CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—A meeting of a number of Irish societies was held at No. 168 Fulton-street, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements to celebrate St. Patrick's Day. As the anniversary comes on Sunday, the celebration will take place on the 18th inst. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. HUGH GALLAGHER, after which the different Committees, previously appointed, submitted their reports. The Committee appointed to consult with the Mayor and Bishop LOUGHLIN, reported that they had an interview with both gentlemen, and that they would be pleased to review the procession—the Bishop from his residence in Jay-street, and the Mayor from the steps of the City Hall. The route heretofore published was adopted, and arrangements made to advertise the line of march. The organizations represented were: Father Matthew Total Abstinence Societies of Nos. 1 and 7; Young Men's Temperance Societies Nos. 1 and 4; St. Anne's, Assumption, St. Paul's, St. James', Laborers' Benevolent Association and Shamrock Societies. The Marshal appointed for the celebration is Mr. DANIEL O'REILLY, and the Aids Mr. JOHN DORIS and Mr. WM. CODY.

DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN WOMAN.—Officer MCGIRR, of the Fourth Precinct Police, found an unknown woman laboring in a fit at the South Ferry on Saturday night, and had her conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital, where she died shortly after admission. The deceased appears to be an Irish woman about 35 years of age. She was dressed in a dark calico gown, a large green and plaid woolen shawl and purple plaid small shawl; a white and black Neapolitan bonnet lined with blue silk and trimmed with green and black plaid ribbon. She had in her possession a bundle containing a purple delaine dress with white stripe, a small white straw hat trimmed with purple ribbon and lace crown, a Roman Catholic Prayer-book, two chemises, a pair brown cotton gloves and a pair of white cotton stockings. The remains were given in charge of Coroner LYNCH, who will hold an inquest to-day.

ASSAULT UPON A COLORED MAN BY COLORED WOMEN.—Sergt. BARWICK, of the Forty-ninth Police Precinct, arrested two colored women on Saturday, named SARAH TOWNSEND and ELIZABETH BROWN, on complaint of a colored man named GEORGE WASHINGTON, residing in New-York-avenue, who charged the females with throwing hot water on his person and scalding him severely. One of them also stabbed him in the hand with a knife. It appears the parties got into a fight and the women succeeded in worsting the man. The accused were brought before Justice CORNWELL and sentenced to the County Jail for twenty days each.

MASONIC RELIEF MEETING.—A meeting of Master Masons belonging to different Lodges located in the Western District was held in the new Court-house, on Saturday evening, W. M. WM. TAYLOR in the chair. The object was explained by the President, which was to the effect that an association should be formed for the purpose of relieving the widows and orphans of deceased members. The initiation fee was fixed at $6, in addition to the payment of $1 00 on the occasion of the death of any member. A Board of twenty-six Directors was appointed, after which the meeting adjourned.

RUN OVER.—A man named LEWIS DUNN, residing at the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue, was found in Hamilton-avenue, near Gowanus Bridge, about 12 o'clock on Saturday night, in a helpless condition. Both his legs were crushed, having evidently been run over by some vehicle. The injured man could give no information in relation to the accident. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.

No.		No.	
653	Christie vs. Haskell.	236	Wright vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
1377	John Kelly, Sheriff, &c., vs. Blagg et al.	595	Salpaugh vs. McGraw et al.
1390	Calkins vs. Amstrano.	683	Bridge, Receiver, vs. Sayre.
1405	McIlvaine vs. Butler.	697	Faut vs. Ingersoll et al.
1267	Hewitt et al. vs. Miller et al.	837	Lyon vs. Third-avenue Railroad Company.
1271	Mendez vs. Maseras et al.	551	Groesbeck vs. Williams.
1275	Ripley vs. Dunbar.	515	Kennedy vs. Randall.
1285	Laing et al. vs. Leffingwell, Receiver.	643	May et al. vs. Walker.
1373	Mills et al. vs. Manley et al.	665	Brouner vs. Mayor, &c. of New-York.
487	Taliman vs. Lewis.	909	Mott vs. Holmes.

Part II.—Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

No.		No.	
1642	Worthen vs. Engs et al.	1718	Thomas vs. Mallory.
1698	Saloonsky vs. Arctic Fire Insurance Co.	172	Cleary vs. New-York Central Railroad Co.
1696	Levey vs. Samuels.	1540	Cochran vs. Dinsmore, President.
1712	Foley vs. Hoyt et al.	1636	Weeks et al. vs. Goetz.
1508	Osgood et al., Receivers, vs. Rish et al.	1092	Copelin vs. Bartlett.
1524	Osgood et al., Receivers, vs. Martin.	1092	Applegate vs. Eisenberg.
1706	Stark Bank vs. Hewitt.	1096	Ebel, President, vs. Saward et al.
1708	Mott, Administrator, vs. Roach et al.	1106	Cook (No. 2) vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1710	Buckingham vs. Morris.	1114	Carrington, &c., vs. Thorp, &c.
1712	Barland et al. vs. Baker.	1136	Ocean National Bank of New-York vs. Mylert.

Part III.—Held by Sutherland, J., at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

No.		No.	
204	Barnside vs. Brander, Jr. et al.	1034	Westervelt et al. vs. The Hermetical Barrel Company.
1088	Post vs. Seaman.	1190	Schmidt vs. Lyons et al.
626	Schenck vs. Bell et al.	1044	Wilde vs. Herter.
247	Schneider vs. Lynch, Sheriff et al.	1128	The M. A. Cement Co. vs. Merritt.
245	Rosenthal vs. Lynch.	597	Fowler vs. Provost et al.
869	Sherwood vs. Lane et al.	1236	Brazer et al. vs. Faber et al.
1051	Hurley vs. McLelland et al.	622	Tully vs. Tappan.
619	Shepard vs. The Amer. Bank Note Company.	302	Lynch vs. Hiller.
1051	Griffith vs. Jacobi.	422	Ford et al. vs. Aiken.
1144	Harmany vs. Leavitt.	351	White vs. McClean.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J., at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Demurrers.

15—Mayor, &c. vs. Beebe.	18—Graget vs. Solomon.

Issues of Law and Fact.

130—Sherlock vs. Lamont.	171—Partington vs. Partington.
134—Hendricks vs. Stark.	188—Bidgway vs. Axen.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Calendar called at 12.

No.		No.	
60	Gibben vs. Rice.	127	The Same vs. Murphy.
61	Griffith vs. Gilbert.	31	Crary vs. Spencer.
88	Butler vs. Cutting.	158	Gantz vs. Spencer.
90	Annien vs. Thurkauf.	159	Crary vs. Spencer.
92	Learned vs. Ryder.	172	Hermance vs. Hermance.
107½	Same vs. Same.	178	Sheffield vs. Kingsley.
120	Lawrence vs. Belden.	180	Mitchell vs. Bromwell.
128	Murphy vs. Gross.		

The call commences at 211—Alexander vs. Howe.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Robertson.

No.		No.	
51	Maretzek vs. Cauldwell et al.	37	Lawrence et al. vs. Van Orden et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Before Mr. Justice Monell.

No.		No.	
2439	McMulken vs. Windisch.	2009	Armstrong vs. Stevens.
2033	Bernhard vs. Bernhard.	2407	McHarg vs. The Washington Medallion Penn Co.
2357	Griffith vs. Schanck et al.	2008	Barrett vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
2055	Fippey vs. Haywood.	2295	McColl et al. vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
2075	The N. Y. Silk Manufacturing Company vs. Nelson.	2013	Jerome et al. vs. Greene.
2077	Hazard vs. Middleton et al.	1723	Ripley vs. Jerome.
2021	Hollister vs. the Ninth-avenue R. R. Co.	2097	Compton vs. Reed.
1949	Miscellaneous, &c., vs. Sommers.		

Part II.—Before Mr. Justice Garvin.

No.		No.	
2158	Hodgers et al. vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.	2026	Deane vs. Rider.
2072	Bissenthal vs. McCabe.	1540	Connor vs. Williams.
2750	Yonkers and N. Y. Fire Ins. Co. vs. Hoffman Fire Ins. Co.	2018	Lyons vs. The Third-avenue R. R. Co.
2842	McGahey, Adm., &c., vs. Hunter et al.	2064	Welsh vs. Benson et al.
2844	Same vs. Same.	3110	Johnson vs. Huber.
2746	Bruns vs. Rourke.	3126	Parish vs. Mathews.
2976	Bishop vs. Jackson et al.	3152	Magnus et al. vs. Frischet.
		2512	Child et al. vs. Woodward et al.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

No.		No.	
484	Lowenthal vs. Krans.	886	Bean, &c., vs. The Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.
640	Cummings vs. Schultz.	380	Beebe vs. Wilder.
511	Kemmua vs. Strauss, &c.	540	Bayley vs. Stenton.
378	Wilson vs. de Girardin.	677	Cumming vs. Winchell.
589	Linderman, &c., vs. Edlitz.	912	Martin vs. Bachmann et al.
549	Bayley vs. Secor, &c.	596	Goldberger vs. Leary.
378	Wood, &c., vs. Trujillo, &c.	943	Phillips vs. Dowley et al.
976	Kimball vs. Anthony.	1008	Schultz vs. Easterbrook Pen Manufacturing Company.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

No.		No.	
1145	Wright vs. Leary.	456	Berley vs. German Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.
265	The Bordentown Machine Co. vs. Peasant.	533	Ashmead vs. Martin.
285	Allen vs. Morton.	845	Lord, &c., vs. Greige.
576	Bassford vs. Seymour.	661	Smith vs. Mendelsohn.
475	Nasser vs. Gerwin.	962	Young vs. Miles.
1151	Moynagh vs. Schepp.	1108	Schultz vs. Easterbrook Pen Manufacturing Company.
894	Flanery vs. Wilson.		
845	Larkin, Administrat'x, vs. Wilson.		
146	Baker vs. Dinsmore, Pres.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

No.		No.	
	Opsterman vs. McBride.	88	Kupler vs. Albeck.
	Todd vs. Hoops.	89	Schaag vs. Bulow.
70	Damont vs. Pekorny.	90	Benedict vs. Katz.
78	O'Brien vs. Bulow.	91	Terry vs. Downing.
79	Sheehan vs. Mott.	92	O'Brien vs. Lechten.
69	Robinson vs. Gresen.	93	Boehm vs. Sanford.
83	Willis vs. Rodefield.	94	King vs. Gould.
81	Danihman vs. Eldridge.	95	Cockroft vs. Connor.
85	Dolan vs. O'Brien.	96	Winkley vs. Gale.
86	Gallaher vs. Rogers.	97	Triton vs. Creed.
87	Cooper vs. Hart.		

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 9, 1867.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	109¾	$68 West. U. Tel.	42
100,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '62	109	100 Quinc. Min.	97
20,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65	107¼	100 At. Mail SS. Co.	91¾
30,000 do.	107¾	100 do.	91
100,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 New issue	106¾	570 Pac. M. SS. Co.	126
5,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '64	107¾	100 do.	126
30,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s...C.	97¾	100 do.	125½
7,300 Fr. Notes, 73-10s. First Ser.	105¾	100 do.	125¾
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s...x-c	66	100 do.	126
15,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	65	300 Tel. W. & W. Pr.	61
22,000 Mo. St. 6s	94¾	140 N. Y. Cen.	102
20,000 do.	95	100 do.	102¾
30,000 do.	95¾	100 do.	102¾
20,000 do.	96	120 Erie Railroad	35¾
200,000 do.	96¾	75 do.	35
3,000 do.	96¾	200 do.	35¾
10,000 do.	96	300 do.	35¾
4,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	80	300 Hud. R. R.	138
10,000 Mo. 6s, Pacific R.	96¾	100 do.	138½
20,000 Ohio & M. C.	26¾	100 do.	138¾
2,000 Harlem 1st M.	101	50 Erie 1st Pr.	71
1,000 do. 1st M.	101	12 N. Y. & N. H.	116¼
3,000 Fifth R. R. 1st M.	90	400 Reading R.	102¾
2,000 Harlem 1st M.	101	100 do.	102¾
1,000 do. 1st M.	101	200 do.	s60 102
3,000 Fifth R. R. 2d M.	90	400 do.	102
5,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M	98¾	400 Mich. S. & N. I.	71¾
9,000 Chi. R. I. & P.	104	100 Ill. Cen. R.	118
10 Imp. & Trad. B'k.	113	200 do.	s30 114¾
8 Fourth Nat. Bank	104¾	500 do.	114¾
20 Metropolitan B'k.	124	100 Cleve. & Pitts.	91¾
100 Manhattan Gas	35	550 Chic. & N. W.	34¾
100 do.	164	50 do.	34¾
160 Canton Co.	46¾	50 do.	34¾
100 do.	46	35 do.	35
5 Del. & Hud. Canal	144	100 Chi. & Alt. R.	107¾
25 U. S. Ex. Co.	56	100 do.	1 7
100 Am. Coal Pr.	31	300 Mil. & Sta. P. Pr.	84
140 Ashburton Coal	9¾	320 do.	85

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Mar. Min. Co.	9	80
300	West. U. Tel.	42	400
100	do.	s3 42	100
100	do.	42¾	300
500	do.	42¾	150
800	N. Y. Cen.	102¾	200
200	do.	b3 102¾	2100
800	Erie R.	s3 35	400
3200	do.	55	800
500	do.	b3 55	100
200	do.	b10 55	200
100	do.	s4 55	800
1200	do.	s3 56	300
200	do.	b15 56	100
400	Clev. & Pitts.	91¾	800
800	do.	91¾	

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Company	46¾	100
200	do.	46¾	150
100	do.	b60 46¾	1800
210	Adams Ex. Co.	55	1500
100	Pac. M. S. Co.	125	400
100	do.	126¼	500
100	do.	126¾	200
200	Atlantic M. SS. Co.	85	400
200	do.	86	100
100	do.	86¼	1500
300	West. U. Tel.	42¾	200
1800	U. S. Coal.	10¾	200
500	do.	s3 33¾	4
400	do.	b3 33¾	2500
1800	N. Y. Central.	103	1100
200	do.	s30 103	800
200	do.	103¾	800
1200	do.	s3 103¾	300
200	do.	b10 103¾	200
400	do.	b3 103¾	200
8500	Erie Railroad	36	400
600	do.	b5 36	800
400	do.	b15 36¼	1200
1800	do.	b3 36	500
2400	do.	s30 36¾	200
400	do.	b10 36¾	400
1800	do.	s3 35¾	400
500	do.	b30 36	300
1500	Mich. S. & N. Ind.	69¾	600
200	do.	b10 72¾	800
200	do.	72	300
1300	do.	72	

MONDAY, March 11—A. M.

Trade and Financial affairs were generally active throughout the week past, and the tendency at the close was to a further improvement. The Dry Goods Jobbers, as well as the Importers and Domestic Commission firms, are well employed, though complaints are made that the profits are relatively less than last Spring. The new Wool and Woolen Tariff caused a large amount of goods to be withdrawn from Bond, and this movement, together with the original entries of the week, gave the Treasury Office close on to four million of dollars for Gold Customs. Part of these receipts, however, were sold by the Assistant Treasuier, and this contribution to the supply in the Gold Room, together with the effect of the Public Debt Exhibit of March, published on Thursday morning, and showing $107,000,000 Gold in the Treasury, caused a decline at one time from 139 to 138¾ ₱ cent. A considerable portion of the sales, however, being on speculation for a further fall in price, and a large demand for Foreign Exchange being induced by the decline in Gold, the market reacted on Saturday to 135 ₱ cent. and the Cash Gold was found to be scarce on the Street. Bills on London left off 108¾@108⅝ ₱ cent.

The failures and other money troubles in Boston had the effect early in the week of causing lower sales in our Railway market at the Stock Exchange, and for a day or two the decline from the prices of Saturday week was equal to 2½@3 ₱ cent. but all this was recovered, and in several prominent instances, a fuller advance made after Wednesday, the markets assuming considerable buoyancy on Saturday afternoon. The extreme difference in Erie shares during the week, was as much as *eight per cent.*, 55¼ down to 52 and then up to 60, closing at 58½ ₱ cent. In the Steamship shares there was also much speculation and wide differences from day to day, Pacific 127¼ down to 117½, and up again to 126½ ₱ cent; Atlantic, 78@91½ ₱ cent. The Public Funds dealt in on both sides the Atlantic were lower by 1½ ₱ cent. on the fall in Gold. The consolidated 5-20s continued steady for home investment.

The Money market was fairly active at 7 ₱ cent. on a Mercantile demand up to Friday and Saturday, when there was less prime paper offering, and the Brokers had balances left with them, on call, at 6 ₱ cent. The Country Banks, as usual in the Spring, are gradually increasing their New-York balances, and the Associated Bank Statement this afternoon will probably show an average improvement in Loans, Deposits and Greenbacks, of about two millions each.

The Secretary of the Treasury having decided that the New Tariff on Wool and Woolens will not be levied on Goods in Bond, entered before the 2d of March, the process of withdrawal will not be so rapid as early in last week.

The adjournment of the Thirty-ninth Congress, after making but a single change of $50,000,000 in the Currency and Funding Laws, and only a partial change in the Tariff, there is an improved confidence that the Trade and Fanances of the Spring and Summer will work kindly and steadily, and this feeling will be further strengthened, if, as now seems probable, one or more of the Southern States should get the example of reconstructing their Governments under the recent Act of Congress. There has been no evidence of serious resistance to the Act except for a day or two at New-Orleans, and this feeling has been given over, according to the latest telegram, under the advice and warning of Major-Gen. SHERIDAN. It would be especially unfortunate for the trade and banking credits of that City should the bloody scenes of last July be renewed in the midst of the Cotton season.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,734,103, against the total entries of $8,493,905, same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,492,564, against $6,803,831, same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $478,613, against $556,284 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $3,961,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 19,813 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 2,916.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1866, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to Feb. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$26,508,228	January	$20,982,368
August	23,615,423	Feb. 9	5,729,368
September	21,886,616	Feb. 16	5,736,153
October	23,398,026	Feb. 23	6,572,606
November	19,907,917	March 2	4,896,854
December	19,500,081	March 9	4,734,103
Total since July 1			$184,335,982
Against same time last year			205,497,735
Decrease since July 1			$21,161,873

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since July 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Feb. 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

July	$13,468,469	Jan.	$13,448,647
August	12,923,510	Feb. 6	2,881,102
September	11,971,223	Feb. 13	3,640,860
October	14,813,833	Feb. 20	3,327,934
Nov.	13,984,655	Feb. 27	4,017,029
Dec.	17,413,537	March 6	4,492,564
Total since July 1			$136,369,733
Against same time last year			149,730,515
Decrease since July 1			$33,360,782
Gold, March 9, 1867			134⅝ ₱ cent.
Gold, March 10, 1866			132¼ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan. 1:

July	$6,871,459	Feb. 2	$686,098
August	1,857,853	Feb. 9	276,567
September	334,554	Feb. 16	563,497
October	1,463,456	Feb. 23	473,069
November	3,766,698	March 2	759,182
December	3,297,276	March 9	478,613
January	2,725,762		
Total since July 1			$22,732,933
Against same time last year			17,078,771
Increase since July 1			$5,654,267

The deliveries of California Gold at New-York since July 1:

July	$6,118,843	December	$4,443,554
August	6,012,951	January	2,482,309
September	2,868,103	Feb. 10	786,027
October	3,744,757	Feb. 22	961,971
November	2,940,357	March 6	826,514
Total since July 1			$30,213,325
Against same time last year			19,220,077
Increase since July 1			$10,993,248

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since July 1, 1866:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$11,617,979	July	$5,873,378
August	12,720,094	August	158,763
September	12,474,076	September	2,63.,.532
October	11,567,657	October	218,121
November	8,067,584	November	14,788,261
December	5,924,075	December	1,722,406
January	9,620,281	January	7,483,945
February	11,452,204	February	521,000
March 2	749,000	March 2	1,544,000
March 9	3,961,000	March 9	811,000
Total	$87,880,030	Total	$35,935,640
To date, 1866	90,883,904	To date, 1866	31,434,465

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	139@133½	@134¼	@124⅞		
U. S. 6-20s, 1862				111@111¼	
Consolidated 5-20s				106⅞@106⅞	
First Series, 7.30s				106@106⅜	
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s				105⅝@105⅝	
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s				97@98¾	
New-York Central	102⅞	@99¾	@103¾		
New-York and Erie	58¾	@52	@60@58¾		
Rock Island		93¾	@95@96		
Michigan Southern		72¾	@71¾

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MNODAY, MARCH 11, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. INVESTMENT. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Jonn Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Holland, Young, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. Jonn Sefton and Miss Timony.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, STREETS OF NEW-YORK, with a cast embracing John K. Mortimore.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 9th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BROTHER BOB and EILY O'CONNOR; OR, THE COLLEEN BAWN. Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, and members of the company.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Edwin Booth as Shylock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway,
commencing at 8 o'clock, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS IN IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE. SHANDY MAGUIRE and AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, CLOSING PERFORMANCES of MISS FANNY HERRING.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, HANDEL'S ORATORIO OF SAMSON. Mumme. Parepa, with the same array of talent as in New-York—Miss U. V. Hutchings, Mr. Geo. Simpson, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Diaz, Mr. A. J. Connly, Mr. G. W. Colby. Mr. F. L. Ritter, Conductor.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, OUR TENEMENT-HOUSES, A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION, Dwarf, Fat Boy, 20,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Magnificent Horse Comedy, EQUESTRIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE, SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS, HINDOO MIRACLES, &c.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy every night, Chas. Benedict and Oscar Burbank. THE BLACK CROOK, PALACE OF DEW-DROPS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, and THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, SEVERNI AND PEASE'S FIFTH AND LAST MORNING CONCERT.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS, PROTEUS.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

DERBY FINE ARTS GALLERY.
No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY and EVENING, now on exhibition, Rothermel's great historical painting, THE REPUBLICAN COURT IN THE DAYS OF LINCOLN.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

The Bankrupt Law.

This important measure is published in full in the Semi-Weekly TIMES of March 5, and in the Weekly TIMES of March 9. Copies in wrappers ready for mailing may be procured in the Publication Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices by Ocean Telegraph to March 10, and by steamship at this port to Feb. 27.

The Fenian insurrection in Ireland appears to make no headway. The authorities are everywhere on the alert, and promptly meet every movement by an opposing force of military. Thus far the insurgents have achieved no important success. Our dispatches received Saturday night state that the police had made large seizures of arms, and that it appeared that the insurrection had failed to become general. A secret Council has been discovered in Dublin, and the members arrested and thrown into prison.

It is reported from Spain that the Government has issued a proclamation announcing the termination of martial law.

The Ottoman Government has made concessions which are said to be acceptable to the Christian subjects of the Porte.

An attempt has been made, near Milan, to assassinate the King of Italy. It fortunately failed.

A terrible earthquake has destroyed all the dwellings in the island of Mytilene. Hundreds of lives were lost by the catastrophe.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Saturday, a petition was presented from citizens of Alexandria, asking that Congress delay action on the joint resolution annulling the recent elections until the people shall have had an opportunity of being heard on the subject. The annual report of the National Academy of Sciences was received and referred to the Committee on Printing, with an order to print 1,000 extra copies. Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution appropriating $1,000,000 for the relief of the destitute people of the South and Southwest, of any and all classes, to be expended under the superintendence of the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in supplies of food. The resolution was debated by several Senators, and was at length passed, a motion to increase the appropriation to $1,500,000 having been disagreed to. A resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire what steps are necessary to prevent foreign Governments from introducing upon this continent institutions and Governments contrary to those established by the founders of the Republic was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Senate then went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

The House was not in session.

GENERAL NEWS.

A gentleman in Troy, on the 7th ult., soon after mailing a letter containing a check for $500, learned that he had made a mistake in the address, and returning to the Post-office, requested a clerk to make the needed change. On the same day the inclosed check was presented at a bank in Troy by some person unknown, and being made payable to bearer was cashed. On Saturday last the detectives arrested CHARLES H. GLENN, chief mailing clerk, on suspicion. He has been employed in the office for fourteen years, has borne a good character, and strongly affirms his innocence.

An incendiary fire in Ann Arbor, Mich., on Thursday morning, destroyed a large planing-mill and furniture manufactory and two dwelling-houses. The mill gave employment to thirty or forty men. The loss is estimated at from $35,000 to $40,000, on which there was no insurance. One of the dwelling-houses was insured for $800 in the City Fire Insurance Company of Hartford.

The recent arrest of a number of the employes of the Central Railroad for robbing freight cars, has had a tendency to put a stop to such larcenies on that road, but it is stated that the Hudson River Railroad is troubled in a similar manner, cars being frequently robbed of their contents. The parties arrested in Syracuse have all been indicted.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed a bill allowing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to increase its capital stock. A bill was introduced in the Legislature on Friday providing for a tax of ten cents per ton upon all coal mined in the State. The bill created considerable excitement, being unexpected. After a struggle it was laid aside on third reading.

The Wisconsin soldiers of the Army of the Potomac had a reunion at Madison on Wednesday evening, attended by about 100 officers and men, representing nearly all of the regiments and batteries. Gov. FAIRCHILD presided. Letters were read from Gens. Grant, Sherman, Meade, Sheridan, Burnside, Gibbon, Hancock, Wright and W. T. Smith.

The flood in the Western waters is remarkable for its continuance as well as its extent. For three weeks the Ohio has been at flood height, and the losses by the overflow of bottom lands have been enormous. The river is still rising, and greater disaster and more suffering than have been known from this cause for many years are apprehended.

Quite a number of students of Centre College, at Danville, Ky., presented a memorial to the Faculty last week, desiring them to have the Federal troops removed from the College grounds, where they were encamped, and threatening to leave the institution if their request was not complied with.

The steamship *Santiago de Cuba*, which arrived from Greytown yesterday, reports that the Isthmus of Nicaragua is perfectly healthy, all traces of disease having disappeared.

The Illinois Legislature, at its session just closed, passed twelve hundred and sixty-three bills.

The United States steamer *Lancaster* has arrived at the Norfolk Navy-yard after a long voyage.

LOCAL NEWS.

The case of ELLEN B. OGDEN vs. WASHINGTON B. OGDEN was up before the Supreme Court on Saturday, on a motion made by the defendant for leave to see his two children and to take them out occasionally during the pending of the suit. The action was brought by the wife and mother for the purpose of obtaining a separation, on the ground of cruelty, &c. The motion was opposed by the plaintiff, because, as she alleges, the visits of the husband would be greatly annoying to her, and there was danger that the two children might be spirited away, if defendant were allowed to take them from their home. The Court suggested that the parties better make some satisfactory arrangements between themselves, and to enable them to do so the hearing of the motion was adjourned for one week.

The motion in the case of DAVID L. GARDINER vs. JULIA G. TYLER *et al.*, which has been so long before the courts, was decided by the Supreme Court on Saturday, Mr. Justice INGRAHAM presiding, as follows: "The order having been entered by consent, should not be disturbed on this motion as to the payment of the money on account of taxes. The plaintiff has his remedy by action against Mrs. TYLER, if she has received more than her share of the income. The order as to the title deeds is modified so as to leave them in the hands of the receiver until after the decision of the action in the Second District."

Prof. HOWARD DAY, the colored orator, addressed the congregation of the Free Will Baptist Church, Seventeenth-street, last evening, on the condition of the freedmen, as witnessed by him during a recent tour through the Southern States. His remarks were enteresting, and the attention of his hearers was enchained by the speaker's earnest words.

A brutal and probably fatal assault was made on Saturday night in the Fourth Ward, when a 'longshoreman named JOHN MURPHY was stabbed in the abdomen by an unknown man. GEORGE THOMAS and GEORGE JACOBSON have been arrested on suspicion and held for examination. MURPHY was in a critical condition at last advices.

In the Court of Special Sessions, on Saturday, Judge DOWLING announced that, in cases of conviction for violating the Law for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, he would hereafter inflict on the offenders the penalty of imprisonment, as well as fines.

Last evening Rev. G. L. SHERER and JOHN VASSAR, missionaries of the American Tract Society, delivered interesting addresses, at the Madison-avenue Presbyterian Church, descriptive of the mission labors at the South and their wonderful results.

Produce and Merchandise were in moderate demand on Saturday. Flour, Corn and Oats were firmer. Provisions about steady. Cotton easier. Freights dull, with 481 vessels of all classes in port.

The Prospects of the Southern States—Necessity for Action.

We have not the slightest intention of *advising* the people of the South what to do in this crisis of their fate. We have left that line of business. Advising anybody on any subject is among the most hazardous of human undertakings; but advising the South, touching its political welfare, is a labor of love which no one will be likely to undertake twice. If you echo their wishes and their intentions, you are quite certain to contribute to their ruin and insure your own; if you resist them, you are branded not only as an enemy but as a traitor also.

But it is impossible to see, without regret, the steady persistence of the South in a course of action which cannot possibly fail to aggravate all their sufferings and plunge them deeper and deeper in social and political humiliation. They cling like drowning men to the merest straws, not from necessity, but because they believe they will float them ashore. A year ago Congress offered them restoration on the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. They rejected the offer with scorn and contempt. This year Congress renews the offer, but requires universal negro suffrage in addition, and imposes military rule upon them meantime. They are likely to reject this also—partly because they think nothing worse can follow its rejection, and partly because they rely upon getting relief from some quarter or other.

We do not wonder that they deem the terms required harsh and illiberal. We agree in so regarding them. We deem them unjust and inexpedient,—at war with the Constitution and hostile to the dictates of a wise and considerate statesmanship. But how does this help their case? Suppose the terms imposed are unconstitutional: how does the South expect to avert their imposition? Has it not discovered that, wherever the *right* may be, the *power* of this Government rests with Congress? That body overrules alike the vetoes of the President and the decisions of the Supreme Court; and in neither case is there any authority that can overrule its authority or avert its action. The Mobile *Register* finds ground of hope in the logic of the President's veto;—but what logic can withstand a majority of three-fourths in each branch of Congress? The President, it declares, "will stand firm;" of what possible use will that be, so long as he stands alone? But the Supreme Court will annul this act of Congress. Possibly it may,—when it reaches it two years hence, though the chances are that before that time a majority of the Court will concur with Congress. But meantime what is to become of Southern States,—of Southern society, industry, and civil institutions? Does the *Register* suppose that Congress will stand still, until all the results it foresees are brought to pass? Is it likely to await the action of the Supreme Court, and the convenience of the Southern States?

The real purpose of the extreme men in Congress is to deprive all who took part in the rebellion of the right to vote, and to give the blacks and loyal whites full and exclusive possession of political power in the Southern States. The Louisiana bill embodied this purpose and passed the House by a large majority. *Just as surely as the South rejects the terms now offered, will that bill be reënacted.* These conditions may seem harsh, but those are harsher. These may be unjust, humiliating, repugnant to every sentiment of social pride and self-respect,—but those are more so; and if these are rejected, in the spirit and temper brought to their discussion by those who are urging resistance to them, nothing, in our judgment, can save the South from the utmost rigor of the Louisiana bill, with SUMNER'S amendments and STEVENS' confiscation acts appended thereto.

We are sorry to learn from the letter of our Georgia correspondent, which we publish this morning, that Gov. BROWN'S advice commands but little assent among the people of that State. It is the advice of practical wisdom. It comes from a man who is not too old or too dull to profit by experience, and who appreciates the folly of resisting what is inevitable. His speech, which we published yesterday, embodies more of sound common-sense than has been brought to bear upon Southern politics for the last quarter of a century. The chance of its being followed affords the only glimpse of daylight we have seen in the Southern sky since the rebellion was overthrown.

The paramount necessity of the Southern States is place and participation in the National Government. They need a voice and votes in the National Councils. So long as they are denied representation they cannot have either. They can neither help themselves nor can others help them. They cannot even be heard on their own behalf. They can neither utter their wants, vindicate their interests, refute the falsehoods told about them, nor even set forth the necessities which surround them. They are in every respect voiceless and powerless,—subject wholly and without appeal to the absolute will and pleasure of the dominant majority in Congress. They certainly have nothing to gain, and nothing to hope, so long as they remain in this position. The sooner they get out of it—by whatever means and on whatever terms—the better for themselves and the country at large.

Their fate is again in their own hands. What they will decide upon remains to be seen. But they will make a great mistake if they expect to gain anything by resisting the will of the Government already expressed, or by standing still and doing nothing. They will very soon find that, if they don't act, others will.

The Federal Union of the British North American Provinces.

It yet remains to be seen whether the separate Colonial Governments to the North of us are at work simply to establish an inter-provincial Union on their present basis as dependencies, or whether they aim at the independence of an American sovereignty.

There is not a great deal of light thrown upon the subject by the Parliamentary discussions thus far reported. Lord CARNARVON'S statement of the case was of a vague and indefinite character. But in so far as he ventured to go beyond his "brief," it would seem that the present scheme is recognized by English statesmen as a stepping-stone to independence. The Colonists are strongly commended for their loyalty to monarchical principles. But they are advised of the fact, in terms more or less direct, that it is not held to be a matter of very grave consequence that they should cling to the colonial connection any longer than may seem to be to their own advantage.

There is a singular coincidence of opinion on this matter not only between the two great rival parties in England, but between steady-going Tories, like the present Parliamentary leaders, and active political speculators like Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH. The formally expressed desire of the Confederate colonists elicits a friendly enough response from Lord DERBY and his colleagues. But there is no enthusiasm over the prospect of perpetuating a connection which has long ago ceased to be pecuniarily profitable to the parent State, and which is at all times a source of political embarrassment. For the time, the majority in the Provinces seem to be actuated, in their apparent zeal, by conflicting motives. They do not propose to relinquish any share of the franchises they now hold as self-governed and essentially democratic communities. Their new charter, indeed, rather seems to favor the notion that in international affairs they may hereafter have a voice where formerly they had none. And yet they have committed themseles to a line of policy which gives to the Crown a controlling influence in their general Parliament. The system of election for the second Chamber for which the patriotic party fought in 1837, and which was incorporated in the Colonial Constitution in 1855, is abolished by the new Imperial enactment. Instead of the separate Provinces combining their resources for the construction of Public Works of common utility, and thus leaning on themselves, they propose to mortgage their property to the parent Government for advances to the tune of twenty million dollars, nominally for the construction of a military road around their Northern frontier—scores of miles away from any existing or any *possible* line of commercial travel.

The notion of calling the Federal Union a "Kingdom" has been abandoned. But that was the designation first intended, and the original bill so provided. Some one had sense enough to see the absurdity of the title, and as the measure passed the House of Lords, it came out with "Dominion" in place of "Kingdom." But it was too much to expect that the folly of the original designers of the union scheme would rest there. It seems that in addition to the titular legislators to be created by the Crown, the Colonies are to be saddled with a class of hereditary dignitaries wearing the honors and insignia of Baronets. If this is intended to lay the foundation for an aristocracy upon which ultimately to establish an independent monarchy, the thing is exceedingly absurd—absurd even to grotesqueness. There *was* a time when the elements of an aristocratic and monarchical form of government existed in Lower Canada—when the Seignior under the old feudal system of the Kings of France, and down to a very recent period collected his *cens et rentes* from the *habitan*, and made his *tithe* or more out of the transfer of lands, besides having the exclusive right to build and to run mills, dig for minerals and hold the front pew in the parish church. *There*, the healthy old system of class government might have fructified. The DE SALABERRY'S and DE LERY'S, and scores of families of the old French *noblesse* might be named who—if they had been permitted to retain their old feudal privileges—would have done no discredit in point of lineage and blood to the foremost aristocracy of Europe.

But that system has gone for good. Along with it also went the State Church in the Canadas. Without a *real* aristocracy such as the proud, but poor, Seigniors of Lower Canada undoubtedly *were*—without any one Church bigger than another Church, and no Crown endowments—where is there any possible footing for titled colonists? Even in Scotland, the most distinguished Judges have refused peerages, on account of the hereditary incumbrance of the thing upon their unfortunate offspring. The sons of Scotch Judges expect to have to work for a living. They go to law, to the church, or into Mercantile and Banking Houses, and can afford, having no title sticking to them, to do it. How much better are the prospects for the offspring of the very foremost of these colonists? Mr. JOHN ROSE may open champagne for the Prince of Wales, by the dozen, and come back from Windsor rejoicing in a a baronetcy, but Mr. ROSE'S services and Mr. ROSE'S titles, without the accompaniment of a Seigniory or an estate, cannot insure his descendants against the indignity of having to take, if need be, to a high stool in a Provincial grocery at fifty pounds currency *per annum*.

It appears, then, in view of these plain considerations, exceedingly absurd for the Provincialists—half of them howling annexationists in 1849, and the other half fighting patriots in 1837—to be rushing round the British Government offices in London in search of titles, and trying to establish on the ruins of the really grand old Seigniorial feudal system of the French *noblesse*—a pinchbeck aristocracy and a twopenny monarchy—a sort of hard-scratch nobility with no tradition recognizing a grandfather—with no sustenance but a little occasional jobbery, and small fees at *nisi prius*.

Our Public Stocks Abroad.

FIVE-TWENTIES of the United States now bring in London, say 73-4. If converted into five per cents., payable abroad, they would appreciate in value, as is proved by the price of other bonds having similar conditions. Massachusetts sterling bonds, for example, generally rule two per cent. higher than five-twenties. The later Russian loans, which are made payable in London, bring fifteen per cent. more than those payable in St. Petersburgh. Holland three per cents., payable in London, bring one hundred and forty. Peruvian bonds, during the war with Spain, stood at ninety, or about twenty per cent. higher than five-twenties, &c., &c.; hence the justice of the inference that United States bonds would appreciate if issued in compliance with the same business principles which govern the loans of other first-class nations—*i. e.*, being made payable at the great money-centre of the world.

The appreciation of five-twenties in Europe would necessarily carry with it an approximate increase in the value of five-twenties held here, the amount held in Europe being large enough to fix the market price of the whole loan here as well as abroad. All other American securities would likewise be influenced in the same direction, and greenbacks, which are the same security as five-twenties, except that they bear no interest, and are redeemable at the rate of four millions per month, would be thus brought nearer to the gold standard without excessive contraction.

The United States, with abundant resources and recuperative energy and force, has only to acquire the confidence of the financial world to take the highest stand in the market, and to borrow money at the lowest rates of interest.

The almost unprecedentedly low rate of interest abroad at the present time—2 per cent. a year—is peculiarly favorable for the proposed conversions, and renders immediate action on the part of Congress authorizing the new five per cents. highly important for the welfare of the whole country. It is a subject which can be appropriately legislated upon at the present session, as the proposition involves no party or sectional question, and being exclusively financial and promotive of the public credit—originally recommended and again urged by Secretary MCCULLOCH—it would meet the prompt approval of the President and of the country,

The Virginia Convention.

There seems no reason to doubt that the bill making arrangements for the holding of a State Convention in Virginia will at once become law. The Senate adopted it with almost unprecedented unanimity, and the local journals lead us to expect a similar result in the other branch of the Legislature. A protest against the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Act of Congress may possibly be appended, though outside opinion evidently scouts the idea as a puerile device for soothing wounded pride.

The change which this action indicates is remarkable. When Gov. PEIRPONT urged the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment at the commencement of the session, both Senate and House mocked his entreaties. Both the Press and the members declared that the proposition ought not to be entertained; and when the vote was taken, scarcely was one found willing to approve the terms. Now, what occurs? A measure embodying the identical amendment, with negro suffrage and other obnoxious poisons added, is accepted promptly; and the journals which were loudest in their attacks upon the Peirpoint recommendation now frankly declare the passage of the pending bill a necessity. The Richmond *Times* speaks ominously on the subject. Alluding to the vote of the Senate, it remarks that "the reasons which are said to have induced this unexpected result we are not at liberty to publish, but when made known they will, we believe, justify the bitter and most unpalatable dose which these gentlemen have swallowed from a sense of overwhelming duty to their constituents." The same tone pervades the comments of five out of six organs of local opinion. None of them fails to express aversion to the policy of Congress; we should mistrust their sincerity if they did. But they uniformly recognize the dilemma in which the action of Congress has placed them. They see that it is not a question of reconstruction or no reconstruction, but that the alternative is a movement initiated by the Legislature, which thus, in part, disarms aggressive radicalism, or a movement in spite of the legislators, with reckless, ambitious men as its originators. It is confessed that the sacrifices already made to "State honor" have been quite as large as the vitality of the State can endure; and the promptings of prudence are acknowledged to be rather more entitled to attention than those of pride.

The small minority of Senators, led by Mr. OULD—well-known as the rebel official in the matter of exchanging prisoners—are represented as seeking the President's help, with the view of shaping to their ends the administration of the Reconstruction law. They appear to suppose that with a friendly brigadier-general in command they may extract the sting from the more harsh provisions. Manifestly, their mission is a bootless one. The terms of the law are explicit, and neither President nor brigadier may overlook or pervert them. Each is bound to administer the law as he finds it. There are too many eager eyes at work to render probable remissness on either side.

Dissatisfaction of another sort is occasioned by the proceeding of the Legislature. The extreme Radicals, of whom Mr. HUNNICUTT is a proper type, would have preferred to have the calling of the Convention left to themselves. They would have been glad had the Legislature given them an opportunity of denouncing its disloyalty, and of so conducting the preliminaries of reconstruction that they should inure to their personal profit. These men are sorely disappointed that, at the last moment, the majority who resisted Gov. PEIRPOINT yield to the necessities of the situation, and enact a law which leaves nothing to be desired. Their mortification is intelligible, but not their want of sagacity in permitting it to be detected. Their interests as loyalists are protected by the law of Congress; and to this law the Virginia Legislature is giving full scope and application. If, then, the "Southern loyalists" of the Hunnicutt stamp are dissatisfied, it must be on one of two grounds: either they do not want reconstruction at present on any terms, or they begin to entertain misgivings as to their ability to manage the colored vote.

Neither the back-stair intrigues of Mr. OULD, nor the whisperings of discontent of Mr. HUNNICUTT, in any degree detract from the satisfaction which the action of the Virginia Legislature is calculated to produce. The country is anxious for the completion of the reconstruction process, and it sustains as just and necessary the conditions which Congress has attached to the work. With the ultimate bearing of the law upon particular interests and factions, we have nothing to do. It is enough that the Richmond legislators accept the law, and provide in good faith for its operation in their State.

It may be hoped that the example thus set by Virginia will induce early action by other States. Of the ten excluded States, none can compare with Virginia in political influence. The rebel Confederacy was an insignificant affair until "the mother of States" made its fortunes her own; and her policy is still looked up to by the South with a respect that is felt for no other State. The call of a Convention within her boundaries, then, will, it may be hoped, add strength to the movement that is in progress in Georgia and elsewhere. Gradually, we may expect, the idea of fighting Congress in the Supreme Court will give way to more practical notions; and instead of making things worse by resistance and delay, we may look for a reluctant, but not the less honest compliance with the conditions enacted by Congress. It is for Congress to hasten this result by frowning down all attempts to disturb its own plan of settlement.

THE ATLANTIC CABLES.—The cable dispatch published in yesterday's TIMES concerning the success of Mr. FIELD'S second cable project comes with all the weight which the personal assertion of that gentleman can give it. The successful laying of the cable between Placentia (Newfoundland) and Cape Breton is now a mere matter of time, and with its completion is given absolute security and certainty of communication between the United States and the Old World in times of peace.

But the very fact of this step looking toward a double connection between this country and Great Britain lends an additional importance to the rumor, apparently well authenticated, that certain foreign and domestic capitalists are negotiating with the French Emperor for permission to lay a cable, one end of which shall rest at Brest, the other on American soil. There are many arguments and potential reasons in favor of such a scheme, not the least of which is the absolute certainty of communication between the United States and Europe in case of difficulty between the former country and Great Britain.

Alarmists are by no means rare in this country, and some member of the class has started the pleasant theory that in event of war between the two great Powers it would be no difficult matter for either one or the other to grapple the Cable from its ocean-bed, and break and render it useless. All of which may be possible, but it is hardly probable. But whatever treaties or bargains or contracts may be made, there is very little doubt in the mind of any sensible person as to the action of the party in possession of the ends of the Cable, in the event of war, and it is against the bare possibility of this contingency that it is our duty now to provide.

QUESTIONS SETTLED.—Now that the Washington correspondents have asserted that neither Gen. GRANT nor Chief-Justice CHASE nor Speaker COLFAX are candidates for the Presidency, the country will feel easier. As none of these gentlemen have aspirations for higher places than those they now fill, we must of course look outside their circle for candidates. They would have saved the newspapers some trouble if they had mentioned the matter a little sooner.

A LIBERAL SOUL.—Mr. TIPTON, the new Senator from the new State of Nebraska, made his *début* in the United States Senate the other day by opposing a vote of thanks to GEORGE PEABODY for his donation of two millions of dollars to aid the cause of education in the South. Mr. TIPTON couldn't vote for it until he knew how Mr. PEABODY stood during the rebellion. They have some very liberal and large-minded men in the West, we presume, but they don't send them all to Congress.

FACETIOUS PRAYING.—Not satisfied with introducing stump-speeches into their official prayers, some of our Legislative chaplains, it seems, have taken to punning. One of them lately put up this petition—"May our men of principle be our principal men." Such little attempts to relieve the ordinary dullness of official prayers, cannot fail to secure for them better audience if not more gracious answers.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—We are glad to see that the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been diverted from the sufferings of turtles and cold-blooded reptiles in general to those of higher specimens of animated nature, as is evidenced by the almost daily arrests and convictions in our criminal Courts of the heartless and cowardly men who seem to give free rein to their vindictive passions in dealing with the nobler brutes, which happen to be under their control, simply because they have hitherto been allowed to do so with impunity. We notice that in one of these Courts the presiding Justice has declared his intention of visiting these offences hereafter with imprisonment as well as with fines—an announcement which we greet with satisfaction as likely to have a salutary influence in restraining the commission of acts which are alike shocking to humanity and disgraceful to a community in which they are tolerated.

HOMES IN THE SUBURBS.—May-day approaches with its annual train of annoyances to tenants, and even now the perplexities of those who, within two months, will be compelled to change their habitations are at their height. Landlords, as a general thing, are requiring an advance upon the rates of last year, and the demand for houses is said to be greatly in excess of the supply, both in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. There is much casting about for relief on the part of those whose incomes are already too heavily taxed by rents, and the faces of thousands are turned toward the suburbs. Every Spring there is a tremendous exodus of families to the country districts, who are absolutely driven away by the lack of comfortable dwellings and the high rents which obtain in the City. Homes are eagerly sought on the lines of the great arteries of travel which radiate from the Metropolis, particularly if the facilities for reaching them will admit of the *pater familias* coming to business in town daily at a reasonable expenditure of time and money. Without discussing at present the drawbacks upon the growth of the City from this annual draught upon its population by the suburbs—drawbacks which are patent to every thoughtful mind, and for which preventive measures should be taken—we simply state the fact of their existence, and express our sorrow thereat, contenting ourselves by calling the attention of those who find themselves compelled to seek domiciles out of town to a carefully compiled article which we publish elsewhere. We have taken pains to ascertain, for the benefit of persons who contemplate procuring homes in the country, a deal of valuable information which will aid them in the search of a location. We give the number and time of trains on the various railroad and principal steamboat lines, the cost of quarterly and yearly commutation, and other facts concerning places within a radius of thirty miles from New-York City. It must be confessed that the inducements held out to people whose avocations will permit them to dwell out of town are numerous, as far at least as the rates and facilities of travel are concerned. For instance, the commutation fare to Paterson, sixteen miles, consuming an hour's time on the road, is $69 75 per annum, which sum, to a person who makes the round trip daily, amounts to ten cents each way; and this is not an isolated example of the cheapness of fare and the comparatively small expenditure of time. The time and cost of getting to a hundred places on the railroads in Westchester County and New-Jersey are not materially different from that of reaching Yorkville by the horse-cars, while the advantages on the score of comfort in traveling are all in favor of the out-of-town resident. With these facts in view, there is little cause to wonder that the suburban places are absorbing year by year a class of the population which the City cannot afford to lose.

SWILL MILK.—Five years of war so thoroughly occupied public attention that such nuisances as the swill-milkmen have invited but little notice. The recent developments before the Brooklyn Courts, in a case of the People *versus* one of these beastly traders, are enough to turn one's stomach. In the excitement of the war epoch we had forgotten our old enemies, the Herods of the nineteenth century, and were not prepared for the revelations made in this remarkable case. But it is the same old story over again, with none of the elements left out. The reader finds the familiar driver, the narrow stall, the short rope, the hot, steaming swill, the thirsty, feverish cow, the swollen udder, the rotten tail, the sore legs, and the identical stuff called milk, pregnant with disease, and foaming with the poison which every year sends thousands of children prematurely to the grave.

The exposures made some ten years ago had a wholesome effect upon those who practiced this particular villainy, and for a long time the composition served out by the milkmen was passably pleasant to the taste, and by no means detrimental to the health. But that time has passed, and the public needs to watch the swill retailers more closely than ever.

If a half of the sworn evidence be true, enough has been learned to convince the buyers of milk that they are dealing out liquid poison to their families. The stuff which is generated in the unhealthy bodies of these diseased and suffering animals is bad enough to breed a pestilence among men, and no wonder need be expressed at the harvest of death it reaps among the little ones.

The laws as at present enforced can make but little headway against the evil, and it seems to be just one of those cases, where the potency of a wholesome public indignation should be permitted to take form and sweep the nuisance from the face of the earth.

Experience shows that no one engine is so powerful as public opinion. Surely this is a matter in which public opinion is undivided, and where, without injuring a single honest man or legitimate interest, it might use its power radically and effectually. Efforts are being made to secure the names of the swill-milkmen, and the places where they torture the animals, and a widespread publication of the list will doubtless do much toward reforming an abuse that in former years was considered criminal and is now rapidly becoming unbearable.

CATTLE-DRIVING BY DAYLIGHT.—The butchers, whose convenience has been somewhat affected by the prohibition of the Board of Health against cattle-driving in the streets by daylight, are making a strenuous effort to relieve themselves by an appeal to the Legislature. They base their plea mainly upon the ground that they suffer by thieves, who drive off a few head from a flock of sheep or herd of swine under cover of the darkness, and that the expense of night-driving is greatly in excess of that incurred when they had the right to the streets by daylight. In our opinion, neither of these reasons is sufficiently strong to be seriously weighed. The evils which are sure to result if the butchers are successful in their object are well-known to our citizens, and their constant recurrence in days gone by led to the regulation of which the butchers complain. We beg to remind the Legislature of the danger to life and limb, to say nothing of impeded thoroughfares, and terror-stricken women and children, which marked the practice before the salutary enactment of the Health Board was put in force. Since, for a time, we have been exempt from these troubles, we have got to appreciate the benefit, and trust that the authorities will consider the matter well before they inflict upon us this insufferable nuisance once more, with no better reason than to save a few dollars to a class who can well afford to contribute that sum where the public good is so much at stake as in this instance. We may remark in connection with this matter, that the Police regulation at present in force is not so strictly carried out as it ought to be. It is no common occurrence to see a herd of cattle above Fifty-ninth-street during the interdicted hours, and it must be a powerful influence which acts upon the Police to allow the violation of the order of Superintendent KENNEDY.

THE SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND.—It is as certain, we hope, as anything not yet come to pass can be, that the House will confirm the action by which the Senate on Saturday appropriated a million of dollars to the relief of the sufferers at the South, now threatened with a near impending famine. And it is due to the "truth of history" to say that the springs which have brought about this noble result were set in motion by the gracious genius of a woman, Mrs. JESSIE B. FREMONT, to whom also we are indebted for the contribution of a national ship, the *Dumbarton*, now loading at this port with stores for the immediate relief of the Southern States. Gen. HOWARD, who responded at once to Mrs. FREMONT'S appeal, may be cited as a most competent authority for the importance of dispatching the *Dumbarton* at once on her mission of mercy; and we trust that no time may be lost in filling up and sending off this vessel. Contributions from other cities and from the rural districts should be sent in without delay; for the noble gift which Congress is now, we are sure, on the point of making to this national good work, cannot be put into an available form for some weeks to come; and it is due to humanity and to our national good name that the *Dumbarton* should appear in the Southern ports, not as an empty-handed, but as a beneficent herald of the generous aid which is at last preparing for the thousands of our brethren who are perishing almost within the sound of our voices.

AMUSEMENTS.

The illness of Miss HAUCK—an illness to which all singers are liable who are not possessed of voices that like patent lucifers are "warranted for any climate"—brought about a change of opera at the Academy at the matinée on Saturday. Mr. MARETZEK substituted "Lucretia Borgia" for the "Sonnambula," and Senorita CARMEN POCH being in good voice and spirit, made the handsome audience present entirely content, at least with the change of prima donnas. For this evening MEYERBEER'S "Star of the North" is announced, with Miss C. L. KELLOGG, Miss A. HAUCK, Signor BARAGLI, BELLINI and ANTONNUCCI in the cast.

THE Philharmonic Society gave their fourth concert this season at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening. There were four orchestral pieces in the programme, and two vocal—for which Signor LOTTI was employed. Of the leading numbers of the former CHAPIN'S second concerto for piano and orchestra in F minor, first secured the general attention, and to his duty Mr. S. B. MILLS gave all that firm fine touch for which he is so celebrated. The Spaniards have a proverb that the violin has a soul. In Mr. MILLS' hands the piano seems to be similarly endowed. It is no instrument. It seems to be a sentient creature, which he takes into his confidence, and which, at his bidding, gives intelligent expression to his own concerts or his composer's thoughts. The symphony No. 2 in D, with which the second part opened, sustained the reputation of the Society as a faithful oracle of the immortal genius of BEETHOVEN. The notes of this symphony throb through the heart until the pulsations in our breasts leap on still with the waves of sound; in the majestic solemn opening; in the larghetto with its melancholy memories of pleasure; in the finale, which seems rather the unnatural excitement of happy scenes, feverishly recalled than the new pleasures of the present. The newest performance of the Society was LISZT'S symphonic poem "Tasso," which closed the concert; it was exceedingly closely given, and could scarcely be surpassed for accuracy of time. The lament and triumph of "Tasso," which the Abbe has here striven to render in music, exhibits this peculiarity; the first which is the portrayal of the earthly tribulation of the great poet, fulfills the craving of expectation, but the last, which ought to be the expression of supernatural glory, is wholly earthly in its triumphal character. Mr. CARL BERGMANN conducted as usual, and with his usual precision. For the fifth concert, to take place April 20, BERLIOZ' Dramatic Symphony from "Romeo and Juliet," the overture to Tannhauser, in E, and MOZART'S "

did not have his brains in the right place, and the public on the right side, could have maintained the same eminence through nearly 200 orchestral concerts, the number we believe over which Mr. THOMAS has presided during the season of 1866-7. This testimonial, therefore, is not so much an act of generosity as it is a tribute of justice. Mme. PAREPA is to sing an aria from "Fidelio." The ballad of "The Sailor's Wife," and a song by BISHOP. Mr. HILL is to sing a couple of ballads. Mr. MILLS is to reign over the piano, and in a concerto by MAUVER, for four violins, Mr. ED. MOLLENHAUER, MENZEL KOPTA, Carl ROSA and Mr. THEO. THOMAS will form a wonderful quartette. It is scarcely possible to leave this subject without mentioning that the entire orchestra have given their services for this occasion, a feat of generosity not paralleled, we believe, in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant of any previous body of musicians.

The last of the SEVERINI and PEASE morning concerts will be given at the Steinway Music Rooms to-day at 3 o'clock. Mr. PEASE has composed for the occasion a piece, "Il Sospiro," which Miss NETTIE STIRLING will sing.

Mr. HARRISON's twenty-eighth Sunday Concert took place at Steinway Hall last evening, and had a surprising audience in the face of the disagreeable weather. The floor and galleries were crowded to their limits. The last appearance of Mme. PAREPA at these entertainments announced for this occasion, had doubtless something to do with this particular crowd, but something of it is also to be ascribed to the favor into which Mr. HARRISON has contrived to bring these Sunday recreations—a favor the permanency of which seems no longer doubtful. By constantly varying his programmes, which the ample resources at his disposal enable him to do with the best effect, Mr. HARRISON keeps up their attraction. At each successive concert there is something to suit everybody's taste, and the judicious admixture of high class music with music of a character less seriously to tax attention, has given to them a popularity which is beyond restriction. Indeed, Mr. HARRISON is now the only concert giver of individual mark left us. He is in a position, then, of grave responsibility, yet he fills it so worthily that he must be looked upon by the determined amateur as a true benefactor. In the concert of last evening, Mme. PAREPA's brilliant and facile voice was heard to its fullest expression in HANDEL's florid aria, "Let the Bright Seraphim," and in the fervent devotional feeling which she gave to the vocal part of GOUNOD's "Ave Maria," and in BISHOP's "Lo! Hear the Gentle Lark." The beauty of the former piece was much aided by the trim echo of Mr. DIETZ's trumpet accompaniment, and helped to secure it the imperative *encore* which it received. From Mr. S. B. MILLS we had at this concert MENDELSSOHN's grand fantasia for the piano, and LISZT's reminiscences of "L'Africaine," interpreted with that silver clearness which is Mr. MILLS' charming individuality. Mr. CARL ROSA gave the adagio movement (with orchestral accompaniment) from the concerto in G minor by SPOHR, and SCHUMAN's dreamy "Evening Song," with tender softness. A portion of Mr. THOMAS' grand orchestra seemed to have been washed away in the storm, but the little band of brave ones that faced the night and the audience were heard at their best, in CHERUBINI's "Overture to Lodiska," a selection from "Puritani," the overture to "A Night in Grenada," and MOZART's "March Potpourri."

Few charities of recent years have received more encouragement, or have better deserved the favors which have been extended on every hand, than the Relief Fund which the Ladies' Society in New-York have formed for the purpose of sending aid to the suffering and starving people in the Southern States. It is pleasant to see aristocratic dames who never felt a pang, or knew a want which money could relieve, busying themselves, as with a matter of nearest life and death, in the interests of those poor sad ones of the South, whose appealing sighs are heard above all the din of that prosperity which may in a manner be said to hem us in here at the North. In select circles the programme of a series of amateur entertainments, to be given for the increase of this fund, and in which the very flower of the best society in New-York is to take the leading part, is now the exciting topic of conversation. These performances, which will comprise evenings of tableux, evenings of amateur theatricals and evenings of amateur opera, are to take place at Mr. JEROME's private theatre, and only before the most dainty audiences; the tickets for them being obtainable only at fancy prices and after the most fastidious introduction. The tableaux and the dramas are being rehearsed under Mr. LESTER WALLACK's direction. In more public circles, the Ladies' Southern Relief Fund is also remembered liberally. All the theatres will presently give performances in its aid. On Wednesday afternoon an entainment for this object will be given at the New-York Theatre—Lady DON appearing as *Lady Gay Spanker*.

MME. DE LESDERNIER'S READINGS.—We undertook the other day to state that Mme. DE LESDERNIER, who is favorably known both here and in Europe as a reader of superior abilities and acquirements, would give a reading on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening at Clinton Hall; such is the fact; and the programme is from Shakespeare, Southey, Hood, Monk Lewis, Whittier, Lowell, Trowbridge and Jean Ingelow.

FORTRESS MONROE.

The Storm—Arrival of the Lancaster—Failure in Virginia—Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, March 8.

The severe storm which has been prevailing here and on the coast for so many days, cleared off yesterday, but this morning the wind again shifted suddenly to the eastward, and the large fleet of vessels which sailed yesterday returned and anchored in Hampton Roads, a sure indication of continued bad weather. The wind is northeast to-night and it is cold and rainy.

The United States frigate *Lancaster*, Commodore D. B. RIDGELY, from the Pacific Squadron, arrived in the harbor this morning, five days from Nassau. The *Lancaster* left San Francisco, homeward bound, on the 27th of June, 1866, having been nearly nine months making the passage. She encountered heavy weather during the greater part of the passage, and put into Callao, Valparaiso, Bridgetown, Barbados and Nassau for coal and provisions. The *Lancaster*, in coming into the Roads, exchanged salutes with the *Susquehanna*, Admiral PALMER's flagship, and in the course of an hour afterward she proceeded to the Norfolk Navy-yard, where she received the same naval honors from the frigate *New-Hampshire*. Commodore RIDGELY received instructions from Washington to proceed to the Navy-yard, and it is said that the *Lancaster* will be put out of commission and her crew discharged. The *Lancaster* was built at Philadelphia in 1859, and has been for the last eight years attached to the Pacific Squadron.

The frigate *Susquehanna*, flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, and the gunboats *Monongahela* and *Marblehead*, lay at anchor in Hampton Roads. The steamer *Memphis* went up to the Gosport Navy-yard this morning.

The firm of JOHN S. MOODY & Co., doing a general merchandise business in Hampton, Va., has failed. Their liabilities amount to about $45,000, which are fully covered by their assets. The firm made a general assignment of all their property for the benefit of all the creditors. Payment was suspended yesterday.

The brig *Mary Cobb*, from Baltimore for Savannah, and the schooner *Lottie Beard*, from Rio thirty days for Baltimore, with coffee, arrived to-day.

The following vessels have sailed: Schooner *Active*, from Baltimore for Charleston, S. C., with grain; schooner *Tennessee*, from Norfolk for Charleston, S. C., with grain, and the schooner *P. A. Sanders*, from Norfolk for same port, with same cargo.

The pilot-boat *Maryland* reported this morning that the following vessels from Baltimore went to sea yesterday: Bark *Aquidneck*, schooner *Silver Cloud*, brig *W. H. Bigelow*, schooner *Ella Hodson*, brig *Water Witch*, barks *Jennie Prince* and *Marathon*, ships *Atlantic* and *Lawrens*, bark *Atlantic*, and schooner *Henry Fish*, the latter for Savannah, and the others all for foreign ports.

Arrived at Norfolk, schooners *Laura Bridgman*, HAIT, from St. George, Me.; *Clara Melvin*, WATTS, from Rockport, Me.; *Telegraph*, KEMP, from Wellfleet; steamer *Our Flag*, from Baltimore; schooners *R. C. Stannard*, HUBBARD, from Georgetown, D. C.; *Emma*, STONE, do.; *Isabella*, LEACH, from Baltimore, and *E. A. Lambert*, from Boston.

Stable Near Troy Destroyed by Fire—Horses and Cattle Burned.

TROY, Sunday, March 10.

About 2 o'clock this morning Mr. NATHAN D. WARREN's barn, on Isla Hull, was discovered to be on fire. There being no water in the vicinity, the engines were of no service, and the building was totally destroyed. Several valuable horses, a couple of cows, carriages, sleighs, robes, harness, &c., were burned.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The State Election—The Discussion Between the Rival Candidates for Governor—The Result Favorable for the Republicans—The State Canvassed—A Republican Majority Certain.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CONCORD, Sunday, March 10, 1867.

As election day draws near, the excitement in all parts of the State increases, and the probable result of the election is the all-absorbing theme of discussion and conversation. The discussions between the rival candidates for Governor, Gen. HARRIMAN and Mr. SINCLAIR, have awakened the hitherto dormant elements in both parties, and a heavy vote (for this State) will undoubtedly be polled. The trains last night brought home large numbers of citizens, who will remain over election to deposit their votes, and there are hundreds more who will arrive on Monday. The Conventions held by both parties in this city showed that they both felt the need of working energetically, and the necessity for the same is apparent from the fact that this is by far the most evenly divided of the Eastern States, and the Democrats have been less demoralized in their organization than in any other New-England State, except, possibly, Connecticut. The subsequent discussions between the two candidates for the Gubernatorial chair have been largely attended in the different sections of the State where they were held, and though both parties claim that the exponent of their principles came out ahead, it is admitted by the prominent politicians that Gen. HARRIMAN has lost nothing by the discussion, and a few "conversions" in his favor are reported. A series of charges were trumped up against Gen. HARRIMAN soon after his nomination, and the Democrats hoped thereby to obtain a diversion in favor of their candidate, but in this they were as unsuccessful as in their efforts to effect a coalition with the friends of ONSLOW STEARNS, the well-known railroad manager, who was the rival with HARRIMAN for the Republican nomination. Prominent Democrats informed me on the day their State Convention was held here, that their hopes of coalescing with the Stearns party ran high, and that they merely nominated SINCLAIR the second time (he was the defeated Democratic candidate last year) simply because it was customary. Gen. HARRIMAN, it will be remembered, was formerly a Democrat, and was one of the ablest men in that party, but during the war he changed his sentiments and identified himself with the Republican Party, and his former friends at once made an effort to lower him in the opinion of his numerous friends, and the charges produced this year were brought up at that time, but as he was elected Secretary of State in the face of them, his popularity was in nowise decreased, and he has been steadily growing in favor with the people since that period. He will doubtless poll a very heavy vote, and the Democrats will leave no stone unturned to poll the full strength of their party against him.

WHO WILL BE CHOSEN?

The voters of the State on Tuesday will be called upon to cast their ballots for three Representatives in Congress, a Governor, a Railroad Commissioner, a Council, a Senate and House of Representatives, and the indications are that there will be a Republican triumph, and that this, the first of the annual elections, will result in favor of that party, and thus the Granite State will furnish the key-note of the year. There are three Congressional Districts, and the Republican Party have presented new candidates in each as follows:

District One.—JACOB H. ELA.
District Two.—AARON F. STEVENS.
District Three.—JACOB BENTON.

The Democrats present the following list, which comprises three men who are thoroughly imbued with the Democratic (the true New-Hampshire standard) spirit:

District One.—DANIEL MARCY.
District Two.—EDWARD W. HARRINGTON.
District Three.—HARRY BINGHAM.

CANVASS OF THE STATE.

The Republicans, in accordance with time-honored custom, have canvassed the State with the most satisfactory result. New-Hampshire, unlike New-York, can be easily canvassed, from the fact that large cities are not numerous. In the cities and towns in the State the political as well as the financial standing of nearly every individual is well known, and but a comparatively short space of time is needed for a few gentlemen, well acquainted in the State, to canvass with considerable accuracy. Last year the vote was 35,137 for SMYTH and 30,841 for SINCLAIR, and the Republicans who canvassed the State previous to the election made estimates which came within one hundred votes of the figures mentioned, and in consequence thereof the figures given this year may be considered pretty near correct. The figures as returned to the office of the Republican State Committee by the Clubs were as follows: WALTER HARRIMAN, 34,149; JOHN G. SINCLAIR, 30,218; doubtful, 1,957. By these figures, dividing the doubtful equally, as has been done in former years, HARRIMAN has 3,931 majority. A few towns have not been counted in, but when they are heard from the result will not be materially changed, as there are about two thousand votes on each side which have not been returned. Of the Republican Congressional nominees, it has been estimated that ELA will be elected by seven hundred majority, STEVENS by over one thousand, and BENTON by about fourteen hundred majority. The canvass shows a Republican victory to a certainty, and by a handsome majority, considering how evenly the State is divided by the two parties. There is every reason to believe that the majority will be larger than the canvass. JESSE GAULT, of Hookrett, has been nominated for the office of Railroad Commissioner by the Republicans. This office should be filled by a competent man, as railroad interests are attracting considerable attention at this time. VIGIL.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Financial Cyclone In Boston—Modus Operandi of the Operation—Who the Parties Are—Speculation in "Copper"—Fast Living, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 10.

The past week has been the most remarkable ever known in Boston so far as financial matters are concerned. The city papers have handled the late failure and its concomitant embarrassments very delicately, for reasons numerous, but many of them not of the highest order in the moral or Christian scale. As the matter stands to-day a National Bank at Newtown, Mass., has been completely swamped, as well as several of its stockholders, (including two or three aged individuals who had saved up from $15,000 to $20,000 by a life of toil on land and sea, and who are now as poor in cash as they were thirty years ago, much poorer in physical health and intellectual vigor, and hence not so well fitted to start anew.) Two of the heaviest of the Boston banks, with a combined capital of five millions, have been thrown into very embarrassing circumstances, and between the two they will lose from $800,000 to $900,000. A portion of this, consisting of checks on New-York, has already been settled by one of them, but there is a dispute in regard to $600,000 which was obtained from the Merchants' by the cashier of the State Bank, who certified that the check of a certain house (which has occasioned the principal part of the mischief) was good on the State Bank, whereas the truth of the matter was, the house had neither funds nor account there. Another city bank is victimized, generally understood to the tune of $150,000, another about $125,000, another to the amount of $50,000; other parties on the street are largely out of pocket, one house losing $42,000, another $20,000, and quite a number smaller amounts. The denture loss, in brief, is estimated at nearly $1,500,000. Two bank cashiers, one bank director, and a Sub-Treasury cashier stand before the world with reputation somewhat affected, and, although they have not as yet lost their liberty, the universal opinion is that such should have been the case ere this. But there appears to be no one to make a complaint. Neither of the banks which have suffered most seems inclined to move in that direction, lest they should make a mistake or false move which might affect their case in Court, for it is understood the matter is to be decided on its legal merits, one party having secured the services of Judge ABBOTT and Mr. CURTIS, the other of Mr. BARTLETT and other first-class talent. There is no doubt the case will be adroitly handled.

But your readers may ask what this is all about. To go back a little, allow me to say: Some three or four years ago, a nice new iron store on Congress-street was occupied for the first time by three young men, under the style of MELLEN, WARD & MOWER, with a capital of $30,000, it is said. They started well, but how sad the ending. The first two years they did a large and prosperous business, being agents for the sale of Government securities, on which their commissions were large, and as commission stock brokers they also received an excellent share of that sort of business, which was then in the "full tide of successful experiment." But a change came over the spirit of their dreams. The sale of Governments had its run, and their profits from that source rapidly declined; the speculation in stocks, which was so rampant in 1864, became a thing of the past. Office expenses and cost of living were both heavy, and something must be done. Mr. MOWER retired from the firm, and, after some unfortunate operations in gold, retired to the Green Mountains, the home of his relatives. MELLEN and WARD kept on, and admitted CARTER, a Director of the First National Bank at Newton, into the firm. He is reported to have paid in $30,000. "Big things" now began to be talked of. CARTER has big ideas. He was building a big house at Newton; he kept a big span of horses, and was considered a "big bug." He was interested in the raising of swine; it is said he recently had on hand one hundred big hogs. He soon conceived of big operations in stocks, and matters were arranged for a big corner on Copper Falls, but the thing seemed to hang fire—the brokers were shy, and outsiders could not see why Copper Falls, which never paid but one dividend, should sell at $70 per share. Finally, an "old stager" in Coppers was found, who thought the thing had gone about far enough, and was willing to "sell short." Another joined him; between them both some 2,000 shares were oversold. Now was the opportunity, thought CARTER, but money must be used, and freely, too. The entire funds of the Newton First National were absorbed; the funds of the United States Sub-Treasury had been used through the cashier, it is said, at one time as high as $1,200,000, until suspicion began to rest upon him, and he could not go on in that way. It was too much for his nervous organization, and was killing him. His cash was to be examined—the deficiency was to be made right on examination day. What was to be done? A large amount of Gold certificates were purchased in New-York, and sent here (how they were paid for, if at all, does not appear.) They were carried to the Merchants' Bank and deposited, and a loan of $600,000 obtained for MELLEN, WARD & Co. That was something in the way of working capital to carry on the "corner." To get the certificates away from the Merchants' Bank, Mr. SMITH, the Cashier of the State, was called in. He requested that the depositors be allowed to remove the certificates to the State Bank. The "point" was not "seen" by the Merchants' until SMITH stated that the check of MELLEN, WARD & Co. on that bank was good, and was willing to certify to it, which he did, and the certificates were removed, but not to the State Bank. Down they went to the Sub-Treasury, the cashier wishing, as he told them, to bridge over the first of the month, when he would return them next day. He had no idea of doing this, however, for he was already tired of the game. His wife had found out about it, and it is said a detective was at the time on his track. The certificates once in the treasury office of the Custom-House, the Government cash was made right, the cashier "resigned," the certificates were not delivered to the Copper Falls "ring" when they applied for them the next morning. The jig was up—the checks of MELLEN, WARD & Co. were refused at the banks during the day—the explosion took place, and very fortunately perhaps, for had the clique again got control of the certificates as they intended, and of the Sub-Treasury cashier, the matter, as bad as it is, might have ended worse a month or two hence. The men who have caused this now are all young, and all have now or have had hard-working and frugal ancestors, but they were not willing to tread in their footsteps to acquire wealth—a short cut must be resorted to. They thought they had the game in their hands, and were expecting to make the "old fogies" of State-street take off their hats to them. It is possible that State-street may be instrumental in having their heads shaved at Charlestown. The father of the Cashier of the Newton Bank (who is thought to have known all about the matter) is said to be a clergyman at Somerville. CARTER lived in style at Newton, and moved in the first circles. SMITH, of the State Bank, was keeping his fast horses, and building a large house at Jamaica Plains. The Directors of the Bank supposed he was a prudent and economical young man. HARTWELL, the Sub-Treasury Cashier, was keeping up appearances, living in a large house with rich merchants for neighbors. Neither of them have been arrested as yet. Everybody wonders why. State-street has experienced no such financial excitement before, and it will not soon be forgotten. But it seems that only innocent parties are to suffer. The Treasury reports its cash all right to-day. About a year ago the salary of the Sub-Treasurer was raised. Mr. HARTWELL deeming his pay insufficient. Most of people heresbouts are of the opinion that the same law which is applied to a hungry woman who steals a ham, ought to be applied to the principals in this case of fraud. VIGIL.

Speaking in Fourth District, Conn.

Monday, March 11—At WILTON, P. T. Barnum and Hon. Mahlon Chance.

At NEW-CANAAN, Major Hagerty and Mr. Pangborn.

Tuesday, March 12—At GREENWICH, Major Hagerty and Mr. Burleigh.

At WINSTED, P. T. Barnum and Mr. Pangborn.

Wednesday, March 13—At RIDGEFIELD, Major Hagerty and Mr. Burleigh.

At NORFOLK, Pangborn and Barnum.

Thursday, March 14—At STAMFORD, Major Hagerty and Wm. H. Burleigh.

Friday, March 15—At NORWALK, Major Hagerty and Mr. Burleigh.

Saturday, March 16—At BRIDGEPORT, Lieut.-Gov. Woodford and Major Hagerty.

At WESTPORT, P. T. Barnum and Mr. Pangborn.

The Admission of Oregon—A Letter from Hon. Thomas H. Benton.

A correspondent of the Sacramento *Union*, writing from Salem, Oregon, reports that while delving among the archives of Oregon he has discovered a heretofore unpublished letter of THOMAS H. BENTON. The correspondent says:

I think that you will agree with me that the following document, which has never been made public, is worthy of the honor, though twenty years have almost elapsed since it was written. There is a great deal of the "Tom Benton" about it, and there was a great deal of stubborn idea of right and strength to battle for it in "Old Tom Benton." The original is entirely in his own handwriting, and I deserve to be carefully cherished among the "archives of Oregon."

SENATOR BENTON TO THE PEOPLE OF OREGON.

WASHINGTON CITY, March, 1847.

My friends, (for such I may call many of you from personal acquaintance, and all of you from my thirty years' devotion to the interests of your country,) I think it right to make this communication to you at the present moment when the adjournment of Congress, without passing the bill for your government and protection, seems to have left you in a state of abandonment by your mother country. But such is not the case. You are not abandoned, nor will you be denied protection unless you admit Slavery. I, a man of the South and a slaveholder, tell you this. The House of Representatives, as early as the middle of January, had passed the bill to give you a Territorial Government, and in that bill had sanctioned and legalized your provisional organic act, one of the clauses of which forever prohibited the existence of Slavery in Oregon. An amendment from the Senate Committee, to which this bill was referred, proposed to abrogate that prohibition, and in the delays and vexations to which that amendment gave rise, the whole bill was laid upon the table, and lost for the session. This will be a great disappointment to you, and a real calamity; already five years without law or legal constitutions for the preservation of life, liberty and property, and now doomed to wait a year longer. This is a strange and anomalous condition almost incredible to contemplate, and most critical to endure.

A colony of five men 4,000 miles from the metropolitan government, and without law or government to preserve them!

But do not be alarmed or desperate. You will not be outlawed for not admitting Slavery. Your fundamental act against that institution, copied from the ordinance of 1787, (the work of the great men of the South in the great day of the South, prohibiting Slavery in a territory far less Northern than yours, will not be abrogated. Nor is that the intention of the prime mover of the amendment. Upon the record the Judiciary Committee of the Senate is the author of that amendment. But not so in fact. It is only midwife to it. The author is the same mind that generated the "Firebrand Resolutions," of which I send you a copy, and of which the amendment is the legitimate derivation. Oregon is not the object. The most rabid propagandist of Slavery cannot expect to plant it on the shores of the Pacific, in the latitude of Wisconsin and the Lake of the Woods. A home agitation, for election and disunion purposes, is all that is intended by thrusting this firebrand question into your bill! And at the next session, when it is thrust in again, we will scourge it out and pass your bill as it ought to be. I promise you this in the name of the South as well as of the North, and the event will not deceive me. In the meantime the President will give you all the protection which existing laws and detachments of the army and navy will enable him to extend to you; and until Congress has time to act your friends must rely upon you to continue to govern yourselves, as you have heretofore done, under the provisions of your own voluntary compact, and with the justice, harmony and moderation which is due to your own character, and to the honor of the American name.

I send you, by SHIVELY, a copy of the bill of the last session, both as it passed the House of Representatives, and as proposed to be amended in the Senate. With the Senate's vote upon laying it on the table, and a copy of Mr. CALHOUN's resolution (posterior in date to the amendment, but, nevertheless, its father)—also a copy of your own provisional organic act as printed by order of the Senate; all of which will put you completely in possession of the proceedings of Congress on your petition for a Territorial Government and for the protection and security of your rights.

In conclusion, I have to assure you, with the same spirit which has made me the friend of Oregon for thirty years—which led me to denounce the joint-occupation treaty the day it was made, and to oppose its renewal in 1848, and to labor for its abrogation until it was defeated; the same spirit which led me to reveal the grand destiny of Oregon in articles written in 1818, and to support every measure for her benefit since—this same spirit still animates me, and will continue to do so while I live—which I hope will be long enough to see an emporium of Asiatic commerce at the mouth of your river, and a stream of Asiatic trade pouring into the valley of the Mississippi through the channel of Oregon.

Your friend and fellow citizen,
THOMAS H. BENTON.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Hon M. E. MANLY has issued an address to the people of Craven County, N. C., announcing that having accepted the position of United States Senator, he has resigned his seat as their representative in the State Senate. He says: "I now desire in closing my political career, most probably forever, to thank you from the bottom of my heart. The recent action of the Congress of the United States renders it highly improbable that I will be allowed to take my seat in the Senate of the United States. Nevertheless it has been deemed proper that I should put and keep myself in a condition to claim the seat as a matter of right; and not to do, or omit to do, anything by which the State might be considered as abdicating through her consituted authorities, her position as a sovereign State of the Union. In the present troubled condition of our country, it becomes us to be prudent, orderly, observant of obligations and duties, and faithful to our principles; in short, to conduct ourselves in all things so that no one can justly call us in question."

The Louisville *Journal* says: "There is no sense in despising, or affecting to despise, the Radical power in Kentucky. If the vote for United States Senator in the Legislature of Kentucky was an indication, or a proximate indication, of the strength of parties in this State, the Radicals are about a third of our population. Well, let us look at the prospect ahead. Multitudes think that, as Radicalism seems to be all-controlling at Washington, Radicalism is the swift-coming power. Human nature is frail, and we all know a great many rush to the coming power. Sad as the fact may be, it is a fact. Well, can the Conservative people of Kentucky run two tickets without the miserable risk of throwing their State into the hands of the Radicals? No, they cannot. Every man of reflection knows that they cannot."

The Boston weekly paper entitled *The Right Way* in its last issue announces its suspension, the special work for which it was established having been fully accomplished, or, as the editor expresses it, "the great leading principle of impartial suffrage and equality of political rights without regard to race or color having been adopted as a distinctive principle of the great Republican party, constituting the loyal and predominant element of the country.

Judge DICKSON, of Ohio, in a recent letter, says: "I once asked Mr. LINCOLN what was the secret of his power as a public speaker. He answered: 'I always assume that my audiences are wiser than I am, and I say the most sensible thing I can to them, and I never found that they did not understand me.'"

The Detroit Common Council, which met on the 8th of January, and has balloted nearly two hundred times ineffectually for a President, was at length organized on the 5th inst. by the election of a democrat. The *Advertiser* says he is the most poorly qualified of all the members for the position, but a Republican voted for him, and thus decided the question.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Sentinel*, in reference to the late war, says: "Had we known what we know now, as doubtless thousands of other democrats feel, the 'Union' armies would have been smaller and the confederate larger."

In the Maryland Senate, on Friday, an amendment was offered to the Convention Bill, which, in effect, would allow colored suffrage, but it was defeated by a vote of 15 to 6.

The two Houses of the Michigan Legislature have agreed upon a bill for a Convention to revise the State Constitution. The discussion of the bill has been long and somewhat heated.

Gen. J. B. LEAKE, of Iowa, declines to be a candidate for Governor of that State.

Gen. J. W. REILLY, of Ohio, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor.

The Public Finances.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I regret that Mr. CISCO, in his careful letter published in your paper of yesterday, should not have at least attempted to point out some mode by which we can return to specie payments, and thus escape the evil of two kinds of currency and their constantly varying relation to each other.

Permit me to lay before your readers the result of some thought upon this subject, hoping that it may appear possible to reach the end in view without any serious disturbance of legitimate business, and also show us the way to conduct our affairs hereafter without so much dependence upon the use of the precious metals as currency, as has heretofore appeared to be necessary.

It will, we trust, be apparent to all men of business that it is not gold and silver which a creditor desires, so much as paper which is indisputably the title to and representative of commodities at the price they would be sold in specie. In other words, if Mr. MCCULLOCH had funds in London to his credit, he could pay his liabilities without gold, precisely as the bank in the country can do when its funds are deposited at its proper commercial centre, to which its notes naturally flow for redemption, and where they should always be met promptly in specie or its equivalent.

We must, in treating all financial questions, remember that while unwise legislation can obstruct the laws of trade, it cannot set them aside, and therefore we find that whatever may be said or done, the natural trade-centres will develop themselves, and toward these the business of the world inevitably flows.

It is idle for country banks in New-England to assert that their notes shall not be redeemed in Boston. They will flow there, and there be redeemed.

It is equally futile for Boston, or any other city in this country, to declare independence of New-York, or for New-York to compete at present with London, which is for the time the commercial centre and clearing-house for the whole world.

The individual paper, or Government bonds, which have the indorsement of the proper parties in London, will find purchasers among the capitalists in every nation under the sun; and no nation is rich or strong enough to dispense with this indorsement. *These United States, rich and powerful as they are, cannot afford to ignore this inexorable law of trade, and make their paper payable in this country alone.*

On the contrary, as the very first step in resumption, *we should put ourselves in right relations with the whole commercial world by establishing our credit on a sound foundation in the City of London*, and there place funds for the Secretary of the Treasury upon which he can make his drafts just as the Treasurer of our State does upon the bank where he keeps his revenues.

Let us but determine that hereafter all contracts for the payment of money shall be by the specie standard, and that all currency obligations, public or private, now outstanding, shall be reduced to the same standard, and a loan can be negotiated in a few months upon better terms than any money has been borrowed since the war began, and to an extent sufficient to meet our entire public debt if desired.

The loan should be made payable abroad by installments annually, from twenty to forty years from date of first issue, so that at no one time need there be a large sum due or any occasion for a sinking fund.

I do not propose to enlarge upon, or attempt to prove the possibility of doing this any further than to appeal to the experience of Massachusetts, and that of all who have had occasion to deal in financial transactions of much magnitude.

I desire, however, to say in conclusion, that my proposition to reduce all existing currency debts to the specie standard is the essential feature of the plan, without which all efforts at resumption will be worse than useless.

Those who hold currency claims for goods sold at inflated prices must not flatter themselves that property is to be reduced fifty per cent. in price, while their paper remains as before, and thus has its purchasing power so much increased.

There will be no resumption on those terms, and this we wish to be distinctly understood.

But let us reduce both the property and the debts alike, and then each party stands as before, and neither is wronged.

In this way, and in this only, can we secure immediate, safe resumption of specie payments, and then be prepared to insist upon prompt par redemption of all bank notes at the natural trade centres, and the entire abrogation of all other conditions.

Neither Congress or any other body of men can know anything of the amount of banking capital, currency, or specie reserves which the business of our country requires.

It is the business itself which determines these questions and not Congress. Banks and currency are effects and not causes, and our failure to see this truth, and the consequent unwise legislation, has had a damaging effect upon our credit as a nation, which it will take us many years to outgrow. But we are not by any means past hope, and have simply to exercise the same common sense hereafter in our public as in our private financial affairs, to bring us all the capital we need from abroad to develop our wonderful resources and speed the nation to its great destiny. D. W.

BOSTON, March 8, 1867.

Fatal Encounter in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sunday, March 10.

Two Irishmen from Philadelphia, named WILSON and CONNOLLY, being intoxicated, had a difficulty at the Nashville depot on Friday night, when the former shot the latter, inflicting a wound which will probably be fatal.

Mr. J. O. M. REED, Street Inspector, was badly cut in the throat yesterday by one AGGEE, a hack driver.

Rejection of the Convention Bill by the Maryland Senate.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 10.

The Maryland Senate yesterday rejected the House of Delegates' bill to call a State Convention to form a new Constitution, by 15 yeas to 7 nays, which was not a two-third vote, as required. A motion to reconsider is pending.

Citizen of Petersburgh Drowned—Bridge Swept Away.

RICHMOND, Sunday, March 10.

EDWARD W. TRAYLER, a prominent citizen of Petersburgh, was drowned there to-day while crossing the Appomattox River.

The new railroad bridge at Petersburgh has been washed away.

Sailing of the Peruvian form Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, March 10.

The steamship *Peruvian*, Capt. BALLANTINE, sailed at 11:45 o'clock this morning.

It was the steamship *St. David*, and not the *St. Patrick*, which arrived here yesterday afternoon from Glasgow.

Oil Burned at Albany—The Storm.

ALBANY, Sunday, March 10.

Two tanks of crude petroleum oil which were standing on a platform car on the Hudson River Railroad track in East Albany, were destroyed by fire last night. No other damage was done. It is not known how the fire originated.

It is raining here to-night, and the ice in the river is rapidly melting away.

Destructive Fire at Nashville—Church Badly Injured.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, March 10.

A fire occurred this A. M. on College-street, burning TRESCHLER's manufactory of mineral-water, which, with its contents and three adjoining houses, were destroyed. The German Methodist Church was also badly damaged. Loss about $20,000.

NEW PAPER IN HUDSON CITY, N. J.—The Hudson City *Gazette* is a new weekly paper, to be published every Saturday, by MCGREGOR & BELL. It is something of an undertaking to make a paying paper so near to the great City, yet the days of miracles may not be over, and we shall take solid pleasure in recording the complete success of this enterprise.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—There were no arrests for violation of the Excise Law in the Eastern District yesterday, and only some half dozen for intoxication. The arrests on Saturday for selling without license comprise the following: JOHANNAH KENNEDY and CATHARINE MCGINNIS, Hunter's Point. They will be tried before Justice MADDEN on Thursday next. JOHN MORAN, No. 243 Second-street, and EDWARD CASSIDY, No. 322 First-street, E. D., will have a hearing before Justice DAILEY this morning. At a late hour on Saturday evening Deputy Collector E. E. DAILEY seized a horse and cart and three barrels of unbranded whisky in Flushing-avenue. Owner unknown; driver uncommunicative.

LAUNCH OF A REVENUE CUTTER.—The last of the revenue cutters built at HATHORN's yard, Greenpoint, was launched on Saturday. Full descriptions of these admirably constructed cutters have already been given.

BURGLARY.—On Saturday night the dry goods store of W. M. BERGER, Astoria, L. I., was forcibly entered and robbed of muslins and fancy goods to the amount of $500.

STRIKE.—The Eastern District masons have notified their bosses that they intend to demand $4 50 per day on and after the 18th inst.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 26 East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway,

[*Advertisement.*]

The Conflagration of the Universe is announced by the Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS for 1870, yet the sale of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS increases daily. The fashionable world is resolved if the world comes to the worst to pass away in a cloud of its matchless fragrance.

A stubborn cough, that will not yield to ordinary remedies, may be thoroughly cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a most effective medicine in all Bronchial and Pulmonary Disorders. Sold everywhere.

A Card

The Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company beg to inform their patrons and the public that white their establishment, No. 495 Broadway, is being repaired and refitted, their business will be continued as usual at the adjoining premises, No. 497.

Now Ready:
THE MERCANTILE AGENCY,
UNITED STATES BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE ABOVE WORK IS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY. It is designed to meet a want long felt, namely a CLASSIFIED LIST of the different branches of trade in all parts of the United States. The work is a COMPLETE BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF
NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE,
CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NEW-ORLEANS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CHARLESTON, MEMPHIS,
AND OVER
EIGHTY OTHER CITIES,
together with EVERY LOCALITY of any moment in the whole Union. It is a beautifully printed quarto, well bound, and can hardly fail to be useful to the Mercantile Community.

Price, $25. Orders received by the Publishers.
R. G. DUN & CO., Proprietors Mercantile Agency,
Nos. 389 and 395 Broadway.
JOHN F. TROW, Publisher New-York City Directory,
No. 50 Greene-st.
H. WILSON, Compiler New-York City Directory,
No. 50 Greene-st.

Taylor's Saloon,
NO. 555 BROADWAY.
HOT-HOUSE STRAWBERRIES and CUCUMBERS FOR SALE.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints.—All diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray Hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 3 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 308 Broadway—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.

Lockwood's Paper Collars and Envelopes. W. E. & E. D. LOCKWOOD, 340 Broadway.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 639 Broadway, N. Y.

**

FINANCIAL

CHAUNCEY VIBBARD. J. S. LOCKWOOD.

VIBBARD & LOCKWOOD,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 78 Broadway and No. 7 New-st., New-York.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Bought and sold on commission.

We buy and sell at market rates,
UNITED STATES BONDS,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.

DEPOSITS received in currency and gold, subject to check at sight, and INTEREST allowed (*in per agreement.*)

Out-of-town orders will receive our immediate attention.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.

Insurance, City Railroad, Gaslight, Bank, Telegraph, Express, Manufacturing and Mining Stocks receive special attention, and some on hand for sale, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividends, at low rates for investments.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD

English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.

DE JONGE & CO.,
No. 92 Broadway
Two doors above Wall-st.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

NO. 46 PINE-ST.,

Dealer in Southern and Western Railroad Securities, State, County and Town Bonds of every description, &c., &c.

A. L. HOWRY,

BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 3 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK,

Buys and sells GOLD STOCKS, BONDS and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES exclusively on commission.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

BANKERS,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH CO.'S
STOCK FOR SALE.
Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.
Stock Exchange Building.
NEW-YORK.

A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. Y. HAZEN.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

AN ACT to create a loan for the redemption of the overdue bonds of the Commonwealth.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over-due and unpaid for some time past; and

Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem best calculated for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation, now or hereafter, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, in Philadelphia, and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer and awarded to the highest bidder. Provided, that no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, commissioners, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State, or money, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person, or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
President of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the City of Harrisburgh, Penn., until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be indorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan." Treasury Department, Harrisburgh, Penn., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in five years; $5,000,000 reimbursable in ten years and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over-due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders may state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over-due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books will be closed on March 2, and reopen 21st.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1867.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of the Board of Directors, the stock transfer-books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 8th inst., and remain closed until the morning of the 2d day of April next.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 153 BOWERY, CORNER OF BROOME-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 12th day of March inst. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.,
No. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 9, 1867.

THE COMPANY IS PREPARED TO anticipate payment of its bonds maturing on the first of May next, at a reasonable discount for the unexpired time. O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

ENNISKILLEN PETROLEUM AND REFINERY CO.,
OFFICE NO. 48 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1867.

THE STOCKHOLDERS IN THIS COMpany will meet on TUESDAY, March 12, 1867, at 2 P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.

JAMES S. WHITE, Secretary.

NO. 63 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1867.

PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company are exchanged for Second Series Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of said road, on application at our office.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY,
NO. 30 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 4, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT owners of this institution, to receive the report of the Trustees for the year 1866, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 13th March inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. J. A. CERRY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the NEW-YORK AND EL DORADO MINING COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY, March 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, No. 176 Broadway. GEO. H. MUNROE, Secretary.

PEORIA BURBEAU VALLEY STOCK FOR sale by PRINCE & DAUCHY, No. 44 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	109	109¼	June, 7-30.....	106⅝	106⅞
Coupon, 1881.....	109	109¼	July, 7-30.....	106⅝	106⅞
5-20 Reg'ed '62..	109	109¼	June, C.L.No's.	117⅝	117⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62.	109¼	109⅝	July, C.L.No's.	117	117⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64.	107⅜	107⅝	Aug., C.L.No's. '64	116⅛	116⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107⅜	107⅝	Oct., C.L.No's. '64	115⅛	115⅜
5-20 " new, '65.	106⅝	106⅞	Dec., C.L.No's. '64	114⅝	114⅞
10-40 Registered.	97½	97⅝	May, C.L.No's. '65	112⅛	112⅜
10-40 Coupon.....	97⅜	98	Aug., C.L.No's. '65	111⅜	111⅝
Gold.....	134⅞	135	Sept., C.L.No's. '65	110⅜	111
August, 7-30.....	105⅜	105⅝	Oct., C.L.No's. '65	110⅜	110⅝
N. Y. S. Bty Loan	108	108⅛			

We are exchanging NEW 5-20 BONDS for the FIRST SERIES of 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, allowing BANKS and BANKERS

A COMMISSION OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION on all conversions, the difference of interest adjusted according to Government rule.

The SECOND and THIRD SERIES bought at market rates. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE
OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and tee on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of TOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION, ADAMS', UNITED STATES, AMERICAN.

For sale at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway,
Issue Bills of Exchange on London, Paris, and the principal cities of
GERMANY, SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.
Also, letters of introduction to their correspondents in Europe.

1866.
OFFICE OF THE
SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
No. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in accordance with the requirements of the 10th section of the act of its incorporation:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1865.. $640,311 00
Premiums received during the year to Dec. 31, 1866:
On Marine Risks..... $2,383,246 07
On Inland Risks..... 212,103,14—2,595,349 21
Total..... $3,235,660 92

The amount of earned Premiums during the year, less return premiums, was..... 2,120,322 30
Losses paid during the year:
On Marine Risks..... $2,392,016 61
On Inland Risks..... 265,749 99
Expenses and Reinsurance..... 278,638 34
Total..... $2,886,407 14

The assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1866, were as follows, viz.:
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages..... $440,650 00
United States Stocks, Loans on Stocks, Accrued Interest on Bonds and Mortgages
Real Loans, Rents of Real Estate, salvage, &c..... 425,548 42
Cash..... 91,778 04
Bills Receivable..... 342,564 00
Premium Accounts not yet collected..... 84,245 25
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies..... 3,103 00
Total..... $1,988,289 39

The following statement has been made to conform strictly to the requirements of the Company's charter.

The receipts and expenditures of the Company for the year 31st December, 1866, have been as follows:
Expenditures for Marine Losses, Return Premiums, Expenses, &c..... $3,508,089 14
Receipts from Earned Premiums, Profits on Gold, &c..... 2,575,462 26
Excess of expenditures over receipts..... $930,606 88

The Company were liable at the end of the year for Unpaid Losses, Return Premiums, Commissions, &c., estimated at. $648,611 43
Less to be received for advance in value of Real Estate, Stocks, &c., and for sundry Salvage, Reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at 412,426 26— 236,185 07
Deficiency..... $1,165,791 95
Amount of outstanding Scrip called in and canceled..... $1,161,920 00

In view of the above result, the Board of Trustees have this day ordered that the outstanding Scrip or Certificates of Profits heretofore issued by the Company be redeemed their entire amount, and the Certificates issued therefor called in and canceled.

Holders of Certificates not heretofore redeemed are hereby notified of the action of the Board, and are requested to surrender such certificates at the office of the Company for payment.

The Board of Trustees also resolved that a subscription of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of notes in advance of premiums be taken up, in addition to the capital stock of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS already subscribed, and not included in the above assets.

No fire risks, (disconnected from marine, have been taken by the Company.

The Company, on the 31st December, 1866, held assets as above, valued at..... $1,988,889 39
The total of all assets contained and estimated liabilities on that day were. (exclusive of the amount of premiums on outstanding risks, $636,703 75..... 1,356,157 39
$632,731 80
Cash capital subscribed, to be added..... 500,000 00
Making amount of assets remaining with the Company, (exclusive of the proposed subscription of notes in advance of premiums,)..... $1,132,731 80

By order of the Board.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

MOSES H. GRINNELL, WM. TOEL,
ROSWELL SPRAGUE, EDWARD R. ANTHONY,
JOHN CHADWICK, THOS. J. SLAUGHTER,
WM. M. VERMILYE, JOSEPH ALLEN, Jr.
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, ALEX. M. LAWRENCE,
FRED. G. FOSTER, ISAAC BELL,
PETER FORTNER, GEO. HOGSON,
LOUIS LORUT, PERCY R. PYNE,
SAMUEL A. SAWYER, SAMUEL M. FOX,
ELIAS ROBERTS, JOSEPH CONSTANTIA,
SIMON DE VISSER, EDWARD S. SAFFRAY,
JACOB R. NEVIUS, WM. COTHOUT,
ISAAC A. CRANE, ERNEST CAYLUS,
AZ NAGAS DEL VALLE, FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
JOHN S. WRIGHT, GEO. L. KINGSLAND.
WM. VON SACHS, JAMES M. CAMPBELL.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
EDWARD R. ANTHONY, Vice-President.
ISAAC R. WALKER, Secretary.

FISK GOLD MINING COMPANY.
ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Fisk Gold Mining Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 126 Fulton-st., on TUESDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock M., the polls to be opened at 1 o'clock and closed at 2 P. M. The transfe.-books will be closed for five days previous to the election.

J. STRINGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, 49 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that we have this day purchased by lot 19 bonds, numbered as follows: 294, 563, 92, 430, 42, 578, 81, 244, 443, 234, 24, 78, 188, 524, 144, 207, 568, 80 and 268, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place.

CITY OF KEOKUK'S PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—FOR SALE—A few of those well-secured and desirable Bonds recently issued by HENRY SMYTHE, Esq., Trustee, Twenty years to run, at 8 per cent. interest, payable at the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, 1st of January and 1st of July. These Bonds have guarantees of the highest character, and are amply provided for. A limited amount at par only. C. J. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 5, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockand bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, April 1, 1867. The transfer-books will close on the 20th inst., and reopen on the 2d of April next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, 50 years to run; interest payable May and November. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 50 years to run, interest payable May and November. A limited amount for sale by VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—360 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

DIVIDENDS.

ERIE AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEWARK, March 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable in stock, free from Government tax, on and after the 20th inst. Transfer-books will be closed until the 31st inst.

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

SEWING MACHINES.

BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE SEWING-MACHINE.
SOMETHING NEW.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE.
For use by HAND or FOOT, with Patent REVERSIBLE MOTION, at $75.
Now acknowledged to be
THE CHEAPEST GOOD SEWING-MACHINES.
Principal office No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., New-York.
A SPLENDID OPENING for agents.

TO LET.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—A plot of ground with buildings, embracing an area of about four lots, to lease on a ground-rent for 21 years, or for sale. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

With steam power, two large well-lighted and airy rooms; size 21x.3 and 25x80 feet; suitable for light work. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, on the premises, corner Fulton and Pineapple-sts., Brooklyn.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Feb. 14, 1867.

DOCKS AND SLIPS, HOUSES, &C., TO RENT.—The Comptroller of the City of New-York will receive proposals until SATURDAY, March 16, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the letting for one year of such wharves, piers, houses, &c., the leases of which expire May 1, 1867.

Information concerning the location of the property may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue, at this office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

FOR RENT—A FINE OLD COUNTRY SEAT at the Narrows, containing six acres under perfect cultivation, and well stocked with fine fruit. The house contains seven large rooms, cellar, kitchen and attic; has ice-house, stable and large barn; also, fine boat and bath-house on the beach; the situation is one of the finest in the vicinity of New-York, and commands an extensive view of the bay; communication with the City by cars or boat. Apply at Room No. 43 Trinity Building.

TO LET—FOR A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-house, within thirty-five minutes of 30th-st., a large house containing about forty rooms, in the best part of one of the most desirable towns in the vicinity of New-York; to a responsible party, with means, a lease will be given; none need apply. The place will command occupants the year round. Address Box No. 3,309 Post-office, or apply at the corner of Wall and South sts.

TO LET—BY JAMES M. TAYLOR, NO. 57 PINE st.:
The large store No. 8 Cortlandt-st.
The marble front store No. 158 Chambers-st.
The store No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby.
The splendid lofts of No. 449 Broadway.
A store on Mercer-st., near Grand.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWtown, L. I., 12 rooms, bath, water-closet, &c., nice lawn, gardens, with stables, and ice-house filled; churches, all denominations, convenient; half hour's ride of New-York by two railways; possession at once. For further particulars address Box No. 1,650 New-York Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—ELEGANT COUNTRY residence at Inwood, on Hudson River, containing, with five acres of ground, stables, carriage-house and other outbuildings; seven minutes from railroad station and five miles from Central Park; will be let with furniture. Apply to F. A. THOMPSON, No. 56 Warren-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT CHILdren, and who remain in town during the Summer, wish to rent a second floor, furnished, to gentlemen; there are four rooms, which will be let together or separately, without board; reference exchanged. Apply at No. 4 9th-st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE in West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., completely and nicely furnished with everything except linen and plate, will be let for one year from May 1 to a responsible private family; price $6,000. Address Box No. 2,719 Post-office.

$700 PER YEAR WILL RENT THE upper part of a brown-stone house, in the best of order; to such as take a couple, and without a servant containing six rooms, in West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Further particulars at No. 121 West 45th-st., between 9 and 10 A. M. and 6 and 8 P. M. for one week.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, THE ELegant four-story and basement dwelling, No. 36 East 12th-st., near Broadway, suitable for a first-class private boarding-house or private family; rent $4,200. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN WHOLE OR IN PART THE NEW Mansion-house, on the south side of 42d-st., front, corner of Thomas-st., in the immediate vicinity of Madison Square & Co. and the leading auctioneers. Apply to SMITH & LAWRENCE, No. 157 Duane-st.

HOUSE AND 37 1-2 ACRES OF LAND TO LET—At New-Brecht, on the road leading to Bay Ridge, at the top of Fiost Pond Hills, and one hour from New-York City. Rent $500. Apply to IRA Q. MILLER, No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A handsome four-story house, 25 feet front, in West 34th-st., near 7th-av., to be rented for one year to thoroughly responsible party; small family. Address W., Box No. 59 Post-office.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A FIRST-class residence, with furniture, fine stable and six acres of ground, fruit and vegetables in great abundance; five minutes from depot; rent $1,800. Apply to G. P. SMITH, Judge Sisson's office, No. 49 Wall-st.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, A. D., partly furnished; all modern improvements; five minutes from three ferries; location unexceptionable; rent $1,200. Inquire of S. J. STIMSON, No. 43 White-st., New-York.

$2,000 PER YEAR WILL RENT THE FURnished house, No. 253 West 43d-st., to a small private and responsible party. The house is in the best order. Inquire on the premises. Apply on the premises, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE FIRST AND third brick houses on north side of 69th-st., west of Boulevard-place, (102th-av.); rent $750; price $10,000.

ROBERT L. DAVIS, No. 62 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—SEVERAL VERY DEsirable offices to let, in the new building corner of Water and Pine sts. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., on the premises.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 21x85, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately. Inquire at office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 204 FRONT-ST., WITH STEAM power; also four fine lofts on Fulton-st. with steam power. Inquire of WM. H. GOODWIN & CO., No. 207 Water-st.

TO LET—A NEWS OFFICE ON WEST-ST., first door, up stairs. Inquire at No. 404 Greenwich-st., first door, up stairs.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE IN 34D-ST., NEAR 5th-av., to rent or for sale, with or without furniture. Permission to see it can be obtained at No. 49 East 23d-st.

TO LET—FOUR VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply in the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—FIRST LOFT NO. 57 FULTON-ST.; well lighted; 25 feet front; gas and good fitness location. Apply on premises or at No. 45 Fulton-st.

TO LEASE—THE PROPERTY SITUATE ON southeast corner of 5th-av. and 15th-st. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 62 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY dwelling-house No. 22 East 13th-st. For permit apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 134 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE—FOR FIVE OR TEN YEARS, NO. 110 Grand-st., corner of Crosby; lot 25x 106. Apply to S. B. M. STOKES, No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—HOUSE NO. 549 5TH-AV., TO A private family only. Apply on the premises, between 2 and 5 P. M.

A STORE TO LET—25x100; EXCELLENT LOcation for furniture or dry goods. No. 6 4th-av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house, No. 41 East 29th-st. Apply on the premises.

TO LEASE—40x100 FEET ON UNION-SQUARE Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

NO. 49 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—A well-furnished room to et without board.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A FURNISHED A house to rent from September next, in Newark, Brooklyn, vicinity, wishing to secure careful occupants, to whom this certainty would be more of an object than a high rent, would be sure to find such tenants in a gentleman and wife, without children, who are willing for extra accommodations. Address J. W. B., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—BY A FAMILY CONsisting of only three persons, a small house unfurnished, or only partly furnished, in a good situation in the upper part of the City at a moderate rent. Address JOHN ROGERS, No. 212 5th-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A COTTAGE within one hour's ride of the City; price not to exceed $5,000. Address T. C. M., Box No. 4,618 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR A CLERGYMAN'S study, a room, situated not too far from 59th-st., and between 5th and 2d avs. Address, by mail, A. B., No. 9 West 34th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITable for three persons; also rooms for single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET IS A private house, no other lodgers, No. 51 Broome-st. Price $2 50 per week.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—On Summit Hill, 108th-st., between Central Park and the Grand Boulevard. These lots are on very high ground, having a view of the whole surrounding country, and now on the grade, ready for immediate building. Neighborhood unexceptionable. The street is 100 feet wide, and destined to be the most popular and desirable cross street connecting the Boulevard with the Central Park. Terms easy. Sold singly if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SECURE A HOME, OR A LOT TO BUILD ONE ON.—Thirty Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, New-York and Hoboken houses, and 150 vacant lots, will positively be sold at auction by JOHNSON, MITCHELL & HALL, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next. See advertisement under auction sales.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 134 WEST 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., a three-story brick house with basement and sub-cellar; in perfect order with all the modern improvements; the carpets and furniture, which are nearly new, will be sold with the house if desired. Apply to the owner on the premises from 9 to 10 A. M. or 5 to 9 P. M.

AUCTION SALE OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE A lots, ready for building, on 124th-st., near Avenue A, 1st-av. and 122d-st., 94th-st., rear of 8th-av., and southwest corners of 11th-av. and 58th-st., and 1st-av. and 122d-st.; will be sold by MULLER & WILKINS, at No. 111 Broadway, on March 12, at noon. Terms easy; maps at No. 7 Pine-st.

BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, NO. 271 Lexington-av., for sale; four stories, with all improvements, nearly new, and beautifully frescoed in encaustic, from basement to attic; with or without the new and elegant furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or ALLEN & BROWN, No. 92 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone houses and lots Nos. 8 and 10 West 45th-st., No. 8 is 22x55, No. 10 is 16.6x55; lots 100 feet deep; finished in the best manner with all the modern improvements; high ground and one of the best locations in the City. Inquire of G. & W. YOUNGS, 113 7th-av.

SIXTH WARD.—FOR SALE OR LEASE—A large plot of land, with buildings thereon, bounded by Worth-st., Mission-place and Park-st., suitable for a public institution, manufactory or tenement-houses; a large supply of pure water on the premises. Apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HARLEM—HOUSES, BROWNstone, brick and frame; modern style and conveniences, on best streets and avenues, with extra lots if desired; also great variety choice building lots on "Boulevards," 125th-st., &c. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 1121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

A NICE SMALL BROWN-STONE HIGHstoop house for sale, No. 82 East 27th-st; four-story and basement; all improvements and in good order; nearly new; first house west of Lexington-av. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT THE FURniture, a first-class four-story house, 24 feet wide, in 28th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in perfect order. Immediate possession. Price, $20,000 furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SUBSTANTIAL brick factory and stable with three lots of ground, steam engine, boiler, shafting, &c., situated on West 47th-st., near the river. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A genteel three-story modern brick house and lot; house genteelly furnished throughout; situated on the highest ground in the City; price $16,500. Apply at No. 263 East 41st-st., East River.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE FIRSTclass four-story high-stoop house, with extension and lot, No. 57 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., finished in splendid style, with hard-wood doors, &c.; also No. 55, next door. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, four stories and extension, 22x100, No. 8 Van Vorst-square, (No. 257 York-st.) Jersey City; on high ground, opposite a beautiful park; sold at a bargain. Apply as above.

ON WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., $34,500, extra size house, with possession; four-story, brown-stone.
G. W. SIMMONS, JR., No. 96 Broadway.

A VALUABLE LEASE OF FIRST-CLASS store, for term of years, located on Canal-st., near Broadway, for sale by JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SMALL NEAT THREE-STORY brick house, high-stoop, nearly new, in 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Price $4,000; a decided bargain. Inquire of GEO. R. DUTTON, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment brown-stone house No. 62 West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house in perfect order. Inquire upon the premises.

FOR SALE—ON WAVERLEY-PLACE, NEAR Broadway, two-story double house, 33 feet front; will soon be wanted for the dry goods trade. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., EITHER FURNISHed or unfurnished, a beautiful moderate-sized basement house, on the summit of Murray Hill. Apply for further particulars of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO DESIRABLE FOURstory English-basement houses, Nos. 107 and 109 East 33d-st., near Lexington-av. In perfect order. Apply to CHAS. RUSTON, No. 40 Nassau-st.

BOULEVARD LOTS FOR SALE.—110 LOTS on 12th, 13th, 117th and 118th-sts., Broadway, and front on Hudson River, including water right. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 125TH-ST., NEAR 3D-AV., three nice three-story brick houses. Price, $8,000 each. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP & house, No. 134 West 46th-st., in perfect order; possession in April. Apply on the premises.

ON 32D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FOR SALE or to let elegantly furnished house; $65,000: $500 per month. G. W. SIMONS, Jr. No. 96 Broadway.

LEASE ON BROADWAY—SECOND FLOOR of No. 163, having four years to run, for sale cheap, with entire private possession. Terms and particulars at G. P. BERGEN'S, No. 33 Beekman-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

LOUISIANA, HARRINGTON.....MONDAY, Mar. 11
THE QUEEN, CROGAN.....SATURDAY, Mar. 16
DENMARK, THOMSON.....SATURDAY, Mar. 23
ERIN, CUTTING.....SATURDAY, Mar. 30

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Cabin passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $80 in gold; Steerage passage, $30 in currency.

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freights or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 37 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 21 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FROM NEW-YORK TO FRANCE DIRECT.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

Sir JAMES ANDERSON, Commander.

The French "Company of Chartesers" of the GREAT EASTERN, having provided the ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished her in every department, with special reference to that service, will run her regularly between New-York and Brest, as follows:

LEAVING NEW-YORK.	LEAVING BREST.
TUESDAY.....April 9	SATURDAY.....April 27.
THURSDAY.....May 16	TUESDAY.....June 4
SATURDAY.....June 2	THURSDAY.....July 11
TUESDAY.....July 30	SATURDAY.....Aug. 24
THURSDAY.....Sept. 12	TUESDAY.....Oct. 1
SATURDAY.....Oct. 19	THURSDAY.....Nov. 7

TAKING ONLY FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS.

Passage rates in gold, or its equivalent, $140, $125, $100, according to location and size of room. Tickets for the home passage issued at a reduction of $20 to passengers returning previous to August. Passengers can be furnished on board with railroad tickets from Brest to Paris at the reduced rate of $10 50 for first-class and $7 50 for second-class, being a reduction of 25 per cent. on regular rates. Twenty cubic feet of baggage allowed to each passenger. Letters of credit issued for England and Continent.

For passage apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Passage Agents, No. 84 Broadway.
For freight, to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 117 Front-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

The favorite passenger steamships of

THE ANCHOR LINE

SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

IOWA, CRAIG.....SATURDAY, March 16
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD.....SATURDAY, March 23

From Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $110 and $90; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from those ports to New-York, $35. Passengers also forwarded to Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TARIFA.....March 6
ALEPPO.....March 13

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.

E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY.....Mar. 13
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Mar. 16
CITY OF LONDON.....WEDNESDAY.....Mar. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Mar. 23
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Mar. 30

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$110 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.. 115 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.... 125 | Steerage to Paris.....45

Return tickets to Paris and back, $230 gold.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Tickets to be forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO OF the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, March 13, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30, currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE

BETWEEN

ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamer

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,

From Antwerp.....SATURDAY, March 23
From New-York.....SATURDAY, April 13

taking passengers at the following rates:

From New-York, first cabin, according to location of staterooms.....$75—$90
Steerage.....32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin.....60 00
Steerage.....40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT

First Cabin.....$170 | Steerage.....$87 50

payable in gold or its equivalent.

Other first-class steamers will follow from either side every second SATURDAY.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

For passage or freight apply to

HILLER & CO., No. 3 Chambers-st.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York and Liverpool Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and MERRIMAC, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 50 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

FULTON.....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, March 16
MERRIMAC.....E. Van Sice...Saturday, March 30
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, April 13
MISSISSIPPI.....G. Sumner...Saturday, April 27
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, May 11
MERRIMAC.....E. Van Sice...Saturday, May 25

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.

FIRST CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board. For further information apply to

JOS. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, N. Y., or JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBK HARBOR.

ASIA, from Boston, Wednesday, March 13.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 20.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 27.
NORTH BRITAIN leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 3.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 10.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Mar. 23
FRANCE.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, April 6
ST. LAURENT.....BOUCHE.....SATURDAY, April 20
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, May 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin, $140; second cabin, $100.

TO PARIS,

including railway tickets, furnished on board,

First cabin, $145; second cabin, $105.

Baggage checked through to Paris.

Medical attendance free of charge.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

G. O. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 66 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new iron steamer ORONOCO, Commander MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY.....March 23 | SATURDAY.....April 20

at noon.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., FROM PIER No. 4 NORTH RIVER.

The elegant side-wheel steamships

EAGLE.....GREENE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 16
COLUMBIA.....BARTON.....SATURDAY, Mar. 23
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS.....SATURDAY, Mar. 30
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month.

GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.

The first-class steamship

MERCEDITA,

carrying the United States mails, is now receiving freight at Pier 29 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 2 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 45 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 61 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. HOYER, Master,

will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, April 6, at 9 A.M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

To be followed by the

BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES.....April 20
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEST.....May 4

FURTHER DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK:

June 1, June 15, June 29, July 20. Aug. 3.

For freight or passage apply to

ISAAC TAYLOR, President. No. 42 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Mar. 16.
ATLANTA, Capt. PENHAM, from New-York, Mar. 30.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, April 13.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 27.

The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, March 16, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

GRAND EXCURSION.

TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The new and first-class ocean-going iron steamship HAVANA, 2,000 tons burden,

STEPHEN WHITMAN, Commander,

will make an excursion from New-York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking passengers for Paris, London and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving passengers holding excursion tickets about six weeks in Europe.

This magnificent steamship is divided into watertight compartments, and has been newly furnished and splendidly fitted up expressly for this voyage.

The HAVANA will carry only first-class passengers.

An experienced surgeon on board.

Rates of passage, in currency, to Havre and return, $250 and $300, according to size of state-room. To Havre only, $155 and $175.

For further particulars and passage apply to the agents,

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st., or MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO., Corner of Broadway and Franklin-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, March 11, 1867, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer MONTANA for San Francisco, where passengers will be transferred to the company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1867, direct for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Passengers who prefer to lie over ten days at San Francisco, Panama or Acapulco, can take the RISING STAR, leaving March 1, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	FIRST CABIN.	SECOND CABIN.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170
San Francisco to Kong Kong	300	200

Due notices will be given of subsequent voyages.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to

F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA.

VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 26th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and to Australasian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Cæsar) on the 15th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $515 for first class, and $218 to $263 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 29 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,

VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

MARIPOSA—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS, MARCH 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON, MARCH 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Mazzanillo.

Departures of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamers

GENERAL LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, March 14.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, March 21.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 36 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,

The favorite sidewheel steamships

SAN SALVADOR, Nickerson, Commander, sails Mar. 16
SAN JACINTO, Commander, sails March 24.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Js. CROWELL,

will leave on SATURDAY, March 16, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, March 16, at 5 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

R. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow, March 23.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 40 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, March 16.
MOSELLE, on SATURDAY, March 23.
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, March 30.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to

C. G. GARRISON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. R. MORSE, Passport Bureau, 225 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

1867. HO! FOR THE 1867.
GOLD MINES!

THE MONTANA AND IDAHO TRANSPORTATION LINE

WILL GIVE THROUGH BILLS LADING TO FORT BENTON, HELENA, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNOCK CITY, DIAMOND CITY, DEER LODGE, AND ALL POINTS IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.

All steamers of this line class A No. 1. We have our own trains to fulfill our contracts.

The A No. 1 light draught steamer AMELIA POE, THOMAS POE, master, will leave SATURDAY, March 16, (or as soon as navigation is open in Omaha.)

The A No. 1 light draught steamer YORKTOWN, G. W. EBERT, master, will leave on SATURDAY, March 23.

The A No. 1 light-draught steamer NYMPH NO. 2, CHARLES HARTON, Master, will leave ——, March 34.

The A. No. 1 light draught steamer G. A. THOMPSON, will leave TUESDAY, March 26.

The A No. 1 light draught steamer DEER LODGE, ——, master, will leave WEDNESDAY, April 3.

The A No. 1 light-draught steamer BERTHA, W. B. PERSELL, master, will leave April 5.

The other boats of the line will be started during the season, as may be required.

For freight or passage, apply to

J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st.; or
JOHN G. COPELIN, Agent, S. E. corner Maine and Olive sts., St. Louis, Mo

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 28th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson river Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie as intermediate station, leaving New-York at 6:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 11:25 P. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

6 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.

5:30 P. M.—Way train for Suffern.

9:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 8:45 a. m., 12 m., 1:45, 3:45, 4:30, 6:15 and 11 P. M.—Daily. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines

WM. K. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT FROM JAN. 3, 1867.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Leave Franklin-st., Piermont, at 6:35 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:21 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:21 run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,

SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT ARLINGTON, BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

FAVORITE SIDE-WHEEL BOAT METAMORA, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES,

Will leave south side of Barclay-st. Ferry as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 5th, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, 6th, 3 P. M.
Thursday, 7th, 3 P. M.	Friday, 8th, 8 A. M.
Saturday, 9th, 9 A. M.	Monday, 11th, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, 12th, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, 13th, 11½ A. M.
Thursday, 14th, 12 M.	Friday, 15th, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, 16th, 2½ P. M.	Monday, 18th, 3 P. M.

MARCH, 1867.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

STEAMER SEA-BIRD

will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, March 4, 3 P. M.	Monday, March 4, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, March 5, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, March 5, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, March 6, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, March 6, 8 A. M.
Thursday, March 7, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, March 7, 8 A. M.
Saturday, March 9, 3½ P. M.	Friday, March 8, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, March 12, 3½ P. M.	Monday, March 11, 8½ A. M.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.

Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. A. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, foot of Rutgers-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, } No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 7, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, 12th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, the hoops from Boston iron from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

3,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, No. 54, Canal or Genesee FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

224 barrels first quality kiln-dried yellow CORN MEAL.

50,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

10,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR. Barrels as above.

2,300 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the White Whisky Vinegar to contain grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels, or in half-barrels of 32 gallons capacity, the same to be subject to inspection.

Proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

30,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

25,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

250 kits new No. 1 Mackerel.

The above are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour, corn-meal, beans, sugar, vinegar, soap and salt must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to receive consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required.

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter described, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the time immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office, on the part of the United States.

The flour, corn meal, beans, sugar, vinegar, soap and salt will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. A. C. G. S.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN.—no 18,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 1 Cooper Institute.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 214 BROADWAY.—LECTURES ON astrology and public tests of faculties by Dr. BROUGHTON, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS. Dr. Broughton consulted in astrology daily.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS the past, present and future. No. 43 Stanton-st., first floor. Ladies 25c., gentlemen 50.

DRY GOODS

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 743 Broadway.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.

A large assortment of Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets. GOOD STYLES AND GOOD QUALITY. For sale at retail.

GEO. E. L. HYATT, No. 373 Canal-st., Between Broadway and Elm-st.

SPECIAL BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.

We have just received from auction some EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS, which we offer at GREAT INDUCEMENT, consisting of BOMBAZINES, 6-4 DE LAINES $1, worth $1 37½; 6-4 DE LAINES $1 12½, worth $1 50; TAMISE $1 25, worth $1 75; TAMISE $1 50, worth $2; CRAPE EUGENES 50c., worth 75c.; CANTON CLOTHS, LONG and SQUARE SHIBET SHAWLS, BLACK SILKS, ELEGANT GOODS, below cost of importation, FOULARD SILKS $1, worth $1 50; 1 case GENAPPE STRIPES, very handsome, $7 50 per dress, worth $10. Also 1 case of ALPACAS 56c., worth 75c.; 1 case at 62½c., worth 90c.; 1 case at 75c., worth $1; 1 case SILK and WORSTED STRIPED POPLINS $3 75 and $4 50 per dress, just half price. N. B.—A very choice stock of BONNETS, SPRING STYLES. Call and examine,

AT JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, No. 561 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s

MATTRESSES

In husk, moss, sea-grass, hair and straw.

FEATHERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, or made into BEDS, BOLSTERS, PILLOWS, &c.

SPRING BEDS, COMFORTABLES, &c.

BLANKETS IN

COMMON, MEDIUM, FINE AND SUPERFINE QUALITIES.

BED AND TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELS, TOWELING, COTTON SHEETING AND SHIRTING, in all the popular makes.

SHEETS AND PILLOW-CASES on hand and made to order.

MARSEILLES AND ALHAMBRA SPREADS. EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS. Also, manufacturers and dealers in

IRON FURNITURE.

IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES, HAT AND UMBRELLA STANDS, BRACKETS, SETTEES, GARDEN CHAIRS, WASHSTANDS.

STORE AND PIANO STOOLS.

MARBLE-TOP SALOON TABLES, TOWEL-RACKS, VASES, &c.

Everything necessary to supply hotels, institutions and private families for either bed or table use at the lowest market prices. All goods warranted as represented.

WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES,
SHADES,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
FINE ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED,
FAMILY LINENS, ETC.,

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO., No. 809 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,

No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place,

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS READY MADE AND TO ORDER.

CHILDREN'S SACKS and SUITS, INFANTS' CLOAKS, DRESSES, APRONS, SLIPS, CAPS, &c.

FRENCH LINGERIES, LADIES' SKIRTS, EMBROIDERED YOKES, for chemises and night-gowns, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

INITIALS and MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED TO ORDER on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes. STAMPING and STAMPED GOODS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,

Including the very latest Spring styles.

RICH SILKS, GRENADINES,
FANCY POPLINS, BAREGES,
FRENCH POPLINS, CAMBRICS, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Grand-street entrance, cor. Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SPRING SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, CLOAKINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.

A full assortment.

AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 45 to 47 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.
Nos. 261 to 267 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NOVELTIES FOR SPRING.

In the ladies' and juvenile furnishing department: BREAKFAST ROBES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, INFANTS' WARDROBES, DRESSING SACQUES, TRAVELING DRESSES, CORSETS, CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.

Ready made and made to order.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 45 to 47 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.;
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Military Bill—The President's Veto—Division of Public Sentiment—Three Courses to be Pursued—Opinion of an Old Union Man—The Non-Juror Tax Collectors and Their Pay.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MACON, Ga., Tuesday, March 5, 1867.

As may readily be supposed the Military Bill and "What will they (the Southern people) do with it?" are the all engrossing subjects of discussion, speculation and interest among all sorts and conditions of men. The magnitude of the danger, the vital importance to the whole community of the questions involved, and the necessity of prudent and dispassionate action are the more fully recognized the more the judgment of Congress is considered.

The President's veto was generally expected, and his objections (so far as they can be ascertained from the telegraphic gibberish in which they have been communicated to the public) are those which everybody anticipated. In the justice and truth of those objections the concurrence is universal, and though nobody expected they would influence the action of the majority, their force, boldness and fidelity to principle are warmly commended and gratefully applauded on the principle of "taking the will for the deed."

So far as I can judge public sentiment on the "What will they do with it" part of the question, I think that the people are divided into, first, those who agreeing with Ex-Gov. BROWN, advise a voluntary concurrence in the terms of the SHERMAN bill; second, those who advise complete non-action, and whom the Atlanta *Era* calls the "wait-and-see-ites;" and, third, those who are convinced that the bill is unconstitutional from beginning to end, recommend that the State of Georgia should appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and abide the decision of that tribunal.

The first class, from the bustle and activity which they are manifesting, and the efforts they are making to procure popular demonstrations in favor of their views, will probably appear to those who are at a distance to be the most numerous and influential; but such is not the fact. With the exception of Gov. BROWN no man of note has publicly indorsed his recommendation, and the meetings which have been held and which have been announced have not been attended or sanctioned by those who possess influence to control popular action. Thus far the "wait-and-see-ites" are far the most numerous of the three classes I have named; while the third class—those who would invoke the judgment of the Supreme Court—are the most intelligent and influential, and will most probably receive large accessions of strength from those who believe in temporary inactivity. The original Union men, who disapproved of secession and did what they could to avert the war, are the most determined in their opposition to the Brown proposition. There is not one of these, so far as I can learn, who has any position, or rather I should say, who has any hold on public confidence, who does not think that the appeal to the Court of last resort is the true course for Georgia to pursue. If the Court shall decide that the Sherman Bill is not unconstitutional, the submission to its provisions will be universal, but if it shall pronounce, as all expect, that they are all violations of the supreme law, and consequently void, it will obey that decision and expect to be protected in their obedience to law.

The arguments that comphance is the only way to escape greater oppression, to conciliate the masses at the North, and secure rest, has force which many are willing to admit, and of which recent experience affords a striking illustration. The danger that hesitation may be construed as resistance, that opposition, however peaceful or sanctioned by law, may be considered rebellious, and that non-action may be deemed contumacious, is not overlooked. But when men are called on to decide what is to be done in such a crisis as the present, the certain, present and clearly-defined evils of the bill are weighed against the probable future and conjectural evils which are predicted; and so long as there is a chance, even a remote one, of escape from the opening of a Pandora's box such as SHERMAN's bill is unanimously supposed to be, it may not be wise, but it is not unnatural that people should cling to that one chance, and trust rather to the chapter of accidents being in their favor than being as direfully adverse as many suppose. Besides, it is hard to persuade some, and they are not a few, that anything that can be devised can be a greater evil than the Sherman Bill. I heard this very question argued not longer ago than yesterday by an intelligent gentleman who seemed to approve Gov. BROWN's plan, and by an original Union man of the old Whig Party, whose political fame is derived exclusively from his earnest advocacy of the Union and his opposition to secession. The former, while he admitted his repugnance to the Military Bill in all its parts, believed that if it is not accepted worse will come, and that confiscation, universal negro suffrage and universal white disfranchisement will be put upon the South, whether she likes it or not; and he, for one, thought it wise to accept this rather than expose the people to the greater ruin. The Union man insisted that there could not be "greater ruin" than this bill would produce. "The universal negro suffrage," said he, "is there, to ruin the labor system, demoralize society and lead to endless strife. The white disfranchisement is there to an extent which, though not universal, is very wide and sweeping in extent. An irresponsible military despotism of unparalleled severity is there to trample on every right of life, liberty and property. No limit is put to the duration of this tyranny but the sovereign pleasure of a fraction of a Congress." "And," said he, warming up and speaking with great emphasis, "what do we get—what is promised to us after we have betrayed our fellow-citizens, debased our suffrage, overturned society, and consummated the ruin of our fortunes? Why, Sir, all we get is the right to vote with the negroes for a man to represent us in Congress who can take the Test Oath! So long as the Constitution exists even in name, let us appeal to its protection against all these calamities. Its every letter is a buckler; its every clause a breastwork. When the Constitution is overthrown by the Congress and with the assent of the people of the North, it is then time enough for us to accept the fate which numerical weakness and helplessness render it hopeless to resist." Of those who listened to this discussion, the majority were very strongly in favor of the Union man, and opposed to the gentleman who thought it "best to give in right away."

Many people of the class who are called the "knowing ones," who have always just received a letter or a telegram from some important personage, and who speak in hints and side whispers, allude mysteriously to "a great change in public sentiment at Washington and at the North," and advise their friends to "be quiet, and say and do nothing, if you take *my* advice," pronouncing the "my" with all the vocal effect of italics or "small caps," and looking as if the folly of rejecting such counsel once given would be a confession of idiotcy. There is a little man in Atlanta of this class, who must have a postal service and telegraphic system of his own; who knows everybody from the North Pole to Terra del Fuego, and "hears frequently" from this extensive acquaintance, and he is said to have recently whispered to an excited friend, after jerking him into a corner, "Keep cool, say nothing, you'll hear more in a day or two. The effect was magical. The friend became cool and has remained so ever since; he is as silent as if he were dumb, and does not entertain a doubt that he will "hear more in a day or two." As you may suppose, this gentleman is prominent among the "wait-and-see-ites," although he disclaims any connection with any cliques or any particular set of opinions. There are some who seem to feel just as you would suppose a half-converted Millerite would when he saw the faithful getting their shrouds in order, believing that there may be something in it, after all, but still adhering to the temporal style of dress, and hoping that the end of the world may be postponed.

The refusal by Congress to pay the Treasury officers in this country who could not take the test oath more than the few dollars due up to August of last year will hurt the Treasury far more than it will those officers. I see these men every day, and though many of them say that they have never received a dime of pay, and everybody knows that they do not possess a dime of any property real, personal, or mixed, they live sumptuously, wear purple and fine linen, ride in chaises, smoke the purest *trabucos*, and drink the choicest brandy. They seem to enjoy themselves hugely, and I have not a doubt are entirely indifferent to SUMNER's eruptive loyalty and CHANDLER's elegant invective. If these gentlemen were to receive liberal fixed pay without emoluments I sincerely believe that the internal revenue receipts would be larger, and that the public would be a gainer. The most expensive public servant possible is the one who pays himself and "never receives a cent of salary." The men who fill these offices too are as near loyal as they can be. They cannot take the oath because everybody knows they held some little office under the Confederate Government, in the Quartermaster's or Commissariat Departments; but they took those offices expressly to evade army service, and with a slight modification of the words could take the oath of continuous allegiance with perfect good faith. If they are removed now there will be a number of fine horses, buggies and phaetons for sale.

The planting prospects in this section of the State are said to be very promising, and agricultural operations are being carried forward vigorously. The area in cultivation is, I am told, less this year than in 1866, and the number of producing hands has been considerably diminished. I am now *en route* for Southwestern Georgia, where I mean to devote myself principally to agricultural observations, where the daily papers are an unknown luxury, where railroads give way to buggies and "stages," and everything gives way to piney woods which "immeasurably spread, seem lengthening as you go."

QUONDAM.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

The Bill Before the State Legislature, and What Is Said About It.

The following is the substance of the bill for the call of a State Convention as adopted by the Senate of the Virginia Legislature, and reported in the House on Saturday, with an amendment protesting against the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Act:

1. The Governor shall, on or before the 10th day of April next, appoint three persons in each county as Commissioners to superintend the elections at the Court-house of the County or Corporation. The Commissioners thus appointed shall appoint three Commissioners for each place therein at which a separate poll is required by law to be taken.

2. Said Commissioners shall, on the first Thursday in May next, open polls at the places for voting, for the purpose of electing delegates to meet in Richmond on the third Monday in May next, to form a constitution of government in conformity with said act of Congress. The number of delegates to said Convention shall be the same as the number of members allowed by law for the House of Delegates. The election districts shall be the same that are now prescribed by law for the election of members to the House of Delegates.

3. All persons shall be entitled to vote in said election who are qualified to vote by the act of Congress aforesaid.

4. The said election shall in all respects be conducted in the mode now prescribed by law.

5. The poll shall remain open one day only.

6. The Convention shall be the judge of its own privileges and elections.

7. The Convention is empowered to appoint such officers and make them such reasonable allowances for their services as it shall deem proper.

8. The expenses incurred shall be defrayed as hereinbefore in the election of members of the General Assembly.

9. Immediately upon the passage of this act, the Governor shall issue a proclamation giving notice thereof of the time of holding the election and of the meeting of the Convention herein provided for.

10. Every commissioner, conductor and writer appointed to conduct the election under this act shall, before entering on the discharge of his duties, take an oath faithfully to discharge the duties appertaining to his office. The Constitution formed by said Convention shall be submitted for ratification and approval, as provided by the act of Congress aforesaid.

Opinions of the Virginia Press.

From the Richmond Whig, 8th.

The Convention Bill was again before the Senate yesterday. Mr. OULD moved to amend it by inserting a protest against the act of Congress under which the bill was framed. This gave rise to a discussion, in which Messrs. MCRAE, KEEN, LEE and MEADE were the prominent participators, the two former against the amendment, the latter in favor of it. But while favoring the amendment, Mr. LEE announced himself for the bill should the amendment be rejected. The profound interest felt in this subject attracted a large number of persons to the Senate Chamber, who remained until the adjournment. Among distinguished gentlemen present we noticed Mr. LYONS, Gen. WISE and Judge JOHN ROBERTSON.

The speech of Mr. KEEN was a strong, manly and pointed effort, and produced a marked impression. Against this protest of Mr. OULD, which will probably be offered in the House, we beg to enter our protest. This is no time for sentimental legislation, nor is it proper that we should go out of our way to pick a fight, however much we may hold our destinies in the hollow of their hands. Everybody knows that we are acting under the pressure of a stern necessity, and not from choice. It is needless to put this in the Convention Bill. Such a course would be irregular, and, as was argued by the Senator from Chesterfield, a departure from the plan of procedure indicated in the act of Congress—a departure that might invalidate our action, and so exasperate the dominant party as to induce them to wrest the whole Convention machinery from our hands, and place it in the grasp of the faction headed by HUNNICUTT. Such a protest can do no possible good, and may do great mischief.

The Senate remained in session until after four o'clock. Mr. OULD's protest *was voted down by a large majority.* The vote was then taken on the bill, which passed—yeas 25, nays 4.

We congratulate the Senate upon its prompt and judicious action upon this important subject.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

There is quite enough in the Sherman law, and the strait to which it reduces Virginia, to justify this measure of the prompt calling of a Convention to save the State from a fate horrible to think of. The members who sustain this measure are not at all uneasy as to the view their constituents will take of the matter. They have no fear that, with the facts of the case before them, the common sense of the people will not lead them to the same conclusion which they themselves have arrived at and acted upon. We do not for a moment doubt that before the delegates return to the people *such will be the popular unanimity of opinion as to the necessity of this Convention that should the Legislature fail to call it, there would be a storm of complaint of representative delinquency such as never saluted the ears of legislators.*

From the Richmond Times.

The debate in the Senate, on yesterday, was ended by that body adopting a call for the Convention with a unanimity almost unparalleled in the history of legislation in Virginia. The reasons which are said to have induced this unexpected result, we are not at liberty to publish, but when made known they will, we believe, justify the bitter and most unpalatable dose which those gentlemen have swallowed from a sense of overwhelming duty to their constituents.

Our preference was that this legislative action should have followed the refusal of the military to call a Convention, but the unanimity of the Senate indicates too unmistakably the inevitable action of the House of Delegates for us to press this discussion further.

Indeed, if the reports which were current last evening are true, and if the sentiment of the House of Delegates is as unanimous as that of the Senate, the work which that body has resolved to do should be accomplished without delay. The adoption of the Senate report, by a suspension of the rules, and a final disposition of the whole subject this week, may now, we imagine, be certainly expected.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Suppose this scheme should fail in any of its parts? Suppose the people are less pliable than the Legislature, and refuse to perform their expected part in the programme? Suppose the Congress refuse to be pleased, and refuse to approve? Suppose the future Legislature should set up *their* honor too, and say, like the present, it is impossible to adopt the Constitutional Amendment? Suppose the scheme anywhere to break down—as it almost certainly will—"what *then* ?" Confusion confounded! And "what then ?"

From the Lynchburgh Virginian.

Our sensibilities are shocked at the bare idea of having to submit to the base terms which brute force and overwhelming numbers conspire to exact. But an exhausted people, like an overpowered man, who has fought a good fight, should know that they are not dishonored because they are disarmed and at the mercy of the conqueror. Submission to their fate may be a virtue, for it is vain to kick against the pricks.

From the Charlottesville Chronicle.

We think the Southern people have done enough in the way of honor; it is time now to get bread to eat, and shelter, and rest.

The trouble with our people is that they cannot accept the inevitable. If negro suffrage is a determined fact, why struggle against the fiat of God? When the pitcher is broken at the fountain, why protrest one's tears? Is there not a silver lining to the blackest cloud? May it not be that we do not take in the whole of this business? May it not be that there is a blessing hid in all these thunders? May it not be that our colored friends will continue to be our friends, and that thousands of them will seek the assistance of their "old masters" in throwing their votes? *May it not be that the whites here will control the colored vote without serious difficulty? And in Virginia have we not nearly two hundred thousand more whites than blacks?* And will not the white population be a constantly increasing, and the black a constantly decreasing number?

KENTUCKY.

Action and Composition of the "Third Party" Conference—A Nominating Convention Determined On.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, March 7, 1867.

Hons. J. F. BELL and G. W. DUNLAP, Gov. BRAMLETTE, Lieut.-Gov. JACOB, Speaker HARRISON TAYLOR, Cols. J. M. HARLAN, J. H. HARNEY, J. J. LANDRAM and R. R. BOLLING, Gen. HAMILTON POPE and others had a "consultation" yesterday, at Frankfort, and resolved that they could not stand Secessionism or Radicalism, and would reorganize the "Union Democratic" Party on these "Conservative Union" principles: that the rebellion was a crime; that we cannot support a political organization which indorses the attempt of the South to divide the Union of these States; nor sustain any legislation that proposes to reduce States to Territories, or compels them to adopt negro suffrage under a military government; that we affiliate with the Northern National Democracy &c. They denounced the so-called Kentucky Democracy as the worst enemies of the South, cowardly stay-at-home rebels and humbuggers of returned Confederates; the Convention as strongly rebel; their nominees and Central Committeemen as all rebels or rebel smypathizers; their animus as altogether rebel; and Col. HARLAN stigmatized their platform as essentially ditto. "Determined to pursue a middle course, regardless of the sneers of Radicals and the counsels of rebels," they appointed as an Executive Committee, HARLAN, HARNEY, BOLLING, POPE and others, and called a Convention at Louisville on the 11th prox., to nominate State candidates, and recommended every district to select a "Union Democratic" candidate for Congress. So, I suppose, we are to have the "Janeys' ticket" as well as the "Johnnies'" and the "Boys in Blues'" tickets.

Col. HARLAN, the "Janeys'" probable nominee for Governor or Lieut.-Governor, is a deservedly eminent lawyer and speaker, ambitious, energetic and talented, but has not proved himself politically reliable. He started out and fought awhile for the Union, but became disaffected in 1863, a full-blown McClellanite in 1864, and rampantly anti-amendment in 1865. Though never a Secessionist or aught but a Unionist, and a strong Holtonite in 1866, and, compared with Gov. HELM, liberal-minded and national, his frequent special pleadings, public and private, for several years (including last), on behalf of "Kentucky Conservatism," have done much mischief. "Radicals" nor pro-amendment men of 1865 can consistently support or safely trust him or any of his above-mentioned or other colleagues, whose political records and characters, for the most part, are even more objectionable than Col. HARLAN's. Gov. BRAMLETTE, indeed, supported the thirteenth amendment, but his precedent and subsequent course should far from entitle him to our political confidence.

I believe they all have been Johnson-men ever since the President's first veto and 22d of February speech, that their platform will be essentially Johnsonian, and that their ticket, for Congress or State, will not get a single "Radical" vote, and will likely be generally defeated and far behind the "Radicals." Their vote will come from the 3d, 9th or few Conservatives not already committed to the Democratic ticket, or not determined to stand aloof. They cannot hurt the "Radicals," but may help them more or less in localities, without, however, changing the apprehended general result. PONTIAC.

Equal Suffrage in Ohio.

The recent discussion in the Ohio Legislature, it is stated, gives ground for hope that the proposition to submit the question of equal suffrage to the people may not fail, notwithstanding the refusal of the House to entertain it. The recent action of Congress is urged as a reason why the Republican members should meet the question fairly and openly. Judge DICKSON, on the day after the rejection by the House of the proposed bill, wrote a letter to a member from the Western Reserve, in which he expresses regret at this action, and says:

> Is there a member of the Legislature so blind as not to see that we have gone too far to stop now, even if it were desirable? Sir, we cannot go before the people of Ohio with such a record as yesterday's proceedings. This Legislature must undo that action. The loyal people of Ohio will occupy no such false attitude. No man of honor can. Are we willing that it shall appear to the world that we have imposed negro suffrage upon the South as a punishment? I scorn the idea. But if we are willing to take this position, how is it with reference to our action towards loyal Nebraska? Hold at once a caucus of the true men, resolve that this amendment shall be made or the Union Party shall elect their ticket without your aid, and you will compel obedience. These cowards fear the people. This is their excuse. But the people are right. I do not wish to give names, but I assure you I speak the sentiments of our best men here. How nobly! how grandly does Congress act. I know of nothing in the Parliamentary history of this or any country that surpasses in all the elements of real greatness the closing action of the Thirty-ninth Congress. Shall Ohio rebuke this? Shall rebels find comfort in Columbus? Yesterday's action has brought glad news to every rebel heart. God forbid that it should remain. Truly yours, W. M. DICKSON.

The Suffrage Question in Missouri.

The debate on the suffrage question in the Missouri House of Representatives closed on the evening of the 6th inst., after having shown considerable difference of opinion in regard to the form of amendment to be submitted to the people. There were two propositions before the House, one being a bill already passed by the Senate, and the other being in substance the majority report from the House Committee on the subject. The former grants impartial suffrage only; the latter provides for striking out the word white from the State Constitution wherever it occurs. When the debate had terminated, the call of the roll on the passage of the bill commenced, but it appeared to the friends of the measure that it would fail to receive a constitutional majority, owing to the absence of a number of its supporters, strategy was resorted to, and after a hard struggle an adjournment was effected in the midst of the call. By this action, under a rule previously adopted, which made the consideration of the question the special order for every night at 7 o'clock, the subject came up again on the following evening. The Speaker decided that it was in order to resume the roll call, the House taking up the subject at the point where it was left on the previous evening, and several members who had been absent on the previous evening asked permission to vote. The privilege was granted, and the constitutional majority in favor of the passage of the bill was secured. It was, however, not without the excitement of much bitterness of opposition that the result was obtained.

North Carolina Legislative Call for a National Convention.

The resolution passed by the Legislature of North Carolina for a National Constitutional Convention, declares that the people of the State are desirous that harmonious relations should be fully restored between that State and the United States, according to the Constitution of the United States, on terms alike safe and honorable to all parties; and that, to effect such harmony, they are willing in a constitutional manner, to assent to any amendment of the Constitution of the United States, giving full indemnity and security for the peace and permanency of the Union which may be constitutionally proposed, or whatever shall seem to them compatible with civil liberty, and tending to promote the general welfare. They, therefore, request Congress to call, as provided in the fifth article of the Constitution, "a National Convention, in which all the States—North, South, East and West—shall be represented according to the Constitution, to propose such amendments to the Constitution as shall seem fitted to promote the general welfare, the peace, harmony and prosperity of the Union of the United States; which amendments, when ratified by three-fourths of the several States, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Constitution of the United States."

The Tennessee Legislature—What it Has Accomplished.

A Nashville paper says the Tennessee Legislature, during its session of about five months, has heroically performed twelve labors. These are: The Ratification of the Amendment to the Federal Constitution, forever abolishing and forbidding Slavery in the Union; the Colored Testimony Bill; the Civil Rights Bill; the great Railroad Appropriation Bill; the Metropolitan Police Bill; the East Tennessee and Northern Railroad Bill; the Loyal Suffrage Bill; the enfranchisement of nearly 50,000 colored voters; the Universal Free School Bill; the Ratification of the Second Constitutional Amendment, after a two weeks' struggle with the President; the expulsion of the rebels from the House; and the Loyal Jury Bill.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Condition of the Freedmen as Viewed by a Colored Man—Address by Prof. Howard Day.

The well-known colored orator, Prof. HOWARD DAY, who has just returned from an extensive tour through the Southern States, gave, last evening, the congregation worshiping at the Free-Will Baptist Church, in Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, some idea of the actual condition of the freedmen in the South, as witnessed by him. Owing to the storm, there were but few persons present, which was to be regretted, as the remarks of the speaker were eloquent and full of interest. Several intelligent colored persons were seated among the congregation, and proved attentive and earnest listeners.

The speaker began his remarks by saying that the world had been for thousands of years slowly progressing toward civilization, and spoke of the missionary efforts of the Twelve Apostles as the best guide for the American people in their efforts for the amelioration of the freedmen of the South, and claimed that the Southern missionaries should receive the full support of the Christian people of the North. Some speak of NAPOLEON at the Bridge of Lodi, and of our brave boys at Fort Wagner, as signal instances of heroism. A soldier braves only death on the battle-field, and he is honored by his fellow-men. The Christian soldier does more than death, and is required to evince greater heroism, and he should be more honored in the effort. In speaking of the difficulties encountered by the Home Missionaries in the South, the speaker presented a vivid picture of the labors of love performed by those working, with warm hearts, among the freedmen; while we of the North are despondent they are hopeful and cheerful. He found them alone and unfriended, except by those whom they had come to succor; these missionary teachers were in ill-constructed school-houses, partaking of the course food of the freedmen, and they are always cheerful under the greatest difficulties. In every Southern State female teachers are insulted and maltreated; and Mr. DAY gave an account of a brutal outrage committed in Maryland upon an intelligent lady, and stated that she could obtain no redress from the authorities. This was rapidly changing however. The freedmen were formerly ground between the two classes of white society. Now the intelligent upper classes are beginning to believe that their political condition can only be preserved by giving the colored man the right of suffrage. Schools are now being established everywhere without serious opposition, the only State failing in this great duty toward the children of the freedmen being Texas, though she had the largest school fund of any. In Delaware, Virginia, and other Border States the schools are fixtures, the result no doubt of the Freedmen's Bureau. Mr. DAY found the colored people always cheerful and hopeful, and he spoke of the appalling destitution existing in all the Southern States, both white and colored being involved in this bitter want. He gave several instances where whole families had disappeared by starvation. The cold weather in the South has added greatly to the misery of the people, the season having proved unusually severe. Business was, however, improving. Mr. DAY was glad to see the good work of assistance offered the Southern people so actively carried out in the North, and he trusted that the people would labor assiduously in obtaining and forwarding supplies to these suffering people. Union people, Confederate and freedmen were suffering alike. When alluding to the change of public opinion, the speaker stated the interesting fact that a Major, formerly on GEN. LEE's staff, was now the superintendent of a colored Sunday-school in Petersburgh, Va., and that he journeyed from Norfolk to Petersburgh every week for that purpose. He rightly considered such instances most encouraging. After multiplying instances of heroic devotion on the part of the mission teachers, and giving many interesting anecdotes, the speaker implored help from the people of the North for this great work. Money was needed and standard-bearers also. As on the battle-field the colors were carried forward to cheer and invigorate the troops, so the Christian banners had been carried in the van and it only needed more soldiers of the cross to do battle in the good cause. In support of these views the speaker presented several vivid and eloquent similies of shipwreck, and battle struggle, and his impassioned words seemed to force the conviction that the work of helping the Freedmen would yet be carried out to a successful end.

At the conclusion of Mr. DAY's remarks a collection was taken up in aid of the funds of the Freedmen's Mission Society.

Progress of Education in the South—Addresses by Missionaries of the American Tract Society.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the evening yesterday, the streets being almost impassable with the heavy rains, a large congregation gathered at the Madison-avenue Presbyterian Church to hear the reports of the reverend gentlemen engaged in the Southern Mission in connection with the American Tract Society. After the opening prayer by the venerable pastor of the Church, Rev. WM. ADAMS, the reading of Scripture and the singing of the 345th hymn, Rev. G. L. SHENER spoke at considerable length in relation to the progress of the mission work at the South. He said that since the close of the war the time had been fraught with events no less important to the Church than it was to the State, and in illustration of this statement described the condition of lukewarmness which reigned throughout the Southern States in all matters pertaining to education and church government, and the work which the missionaries had begun two years ago and the wonderful results of their labors. Two years ago he feared much that the people of the North and South might never harmonize again; that fear had long since passed away, for not only had all opposition to their labors on the part of our Southern brethren ceased, but many of them in each State were lending helping hands in the work of education. He then detailed the work done in each of six States, giving ample evidence not only of the earnestness of those engaged in the Mission, but of the eagerness for knowledge evinced by the ignorant millions in the South, both white and colored. Many portions of the Southern States, he said, were as far removed from the Gospel as if their people were amid the jungles of Hindostan; there were whole districts where but two or three white people could read. In the two years past much, very much, had been done to remedy this state of things. By the exertions of the Mission alone 150,000 freedmen had already been taught, and this action was fast doing away with the prejudices of the Southern people, who began to see for themselves that the negro not only could be taught but was most eager to learn, and a different being afterward. Negroes themselves were going out as teachers among their race and working well there. All the Church organizations of the South had passed resolutions in favor of the education of the freedmen. But it must be remembered how poor these Southern Churches are: they are unable to do much, however eager to cooperate with evangelizers from the North. Some of the most prominent men of the South, too, were taking part in this great scheme of education, but these alone could not do a great deal either in the immense field of labor yet unfilled. Help must come from the North. The men who had spent their hundreds, nay thousands of dollars for institutes to fight the country's battle against rebellion can surely spare some hundreds more to complete the work. Those who had fought themselves would surely aid the work, and to all who wished to see the North and South of a coming generation living together as a family of brothers, the duty of aiding in every way this sacred work of educating the millions, white and black, of the Southern States, must be clear as day. The reverend gentleman then narrated some most interesting anecdotes to show the extraordinary eagerness evinced by the freedmen to acquire the first rudiments of education. It was extraordinary this desire, he said, and almost to him at times inaccountable. Old and young gathered around the missionaries everywhere, and drank in the instruction. Boys came fifteen miles to school. Old men and women, with eyes too dim with age to read unaided by glasses, gathered to the night-schools—their day's work over—to learn to read. What was now wanted to enable the workers of the mission to go on, and to their numbers and complete their work, was Northern aid. They had the schools, and the teachers were ready, white and colored, but they must have books and the means to enable the workers in the mission to live that they might labor. Let but the education go on, he said, and there might be no fear for the future. Let the Northern children and their fathers help the Southern children. Who could doubt the gratitude that would pay back the debt? Already prejudices had given way, and obstacles to their action had been removed. Last year's work had been double the preceding one, and to quadruple the labor of this last one and its glorious results lay in the hands of the generous Christians of the North.

A. J. the reverend pastor then called upon another of the missionaries, familiarly known as Uncle JOHN VASSAR, a gentleman who has been twenty years connected with the Society. He described at considerable length the condition of the rural districts of the South, and the still greater difficulties for the mission work among these parts. In Virginia, he said, for instance, of the 500,000 colored population, not more than 150,000 dwelt in cities or villages; the other 350,000 had to be sought for and taught among the plantations. The greater number of the churches had been swept away during the war in these rural districts, and the missionary, therefore, had oft to be content to have his school-house in the woods. No sooner did he commence by posting up a placard or some other such means that a school was about to be begun, than did the colored children begin to show themselves upon the ground by hundreds. Even the frail and old of sixty or more years, came to learn to read the Scriptures. Never in his twenty years' experience had he seen anything like this; and in all his experience of white people, South or North, he never saw a tithe of the amount of desire to learn evinced by the poor Southern freedmen, everywhere he met them, as he moved throughout the States. A colored man who came ten miles to school, being asked how he could persevere to come so far nightly, replied: "My own clear sense told me that if I could git edication for the gom' for, I was bour' to have it." The progress they made, too, was wonderful. There seemed to be an insatiable thirst among them to learn, which was scarcely natural to a race so long in bondage and blind ignorance; but he recognized God's providence in all this. His great plan was making itself clear to all eyes, and the regeneration of Ethiopia was part of it. Our country's destiny was a great one. Blessed be God! there was no limit to her teaching, but there must be no rest for us—we must go on, for the nations of the earth look to us now for example.

After the singing of the 137th Psalm, which was given with fine expression by the choir, Hon. WM. B. DODGE addressed a few words in praise of the labors of the earnest man who were doing this great work of civilization and peacemaking in the Southern States better than legislators could do it, with reasons of reconstruction. He called earnestly upon all who heard him to be as preachers unto others, that all might go forth to complete this work readily and amply.

The reverend pastor then said prayer and gave the benediction.

City Sunday-School Missionary Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in the Broome-street Methodist Episcopal Mission Chapel, on Friday evening, 8th inst., W. W. CORNELL, Esq., in the chair. More than fifty delegates were present, many of whom spoke encouragingly of the present condition and prospects of the schools they represent. Full and interesting reports were received from the pastors having charge of the Mission work—Rev. D. L. MARKS and Rev. GEO. HOLLIS. The work accomplished during the month of February by the pastors and their assistants is as follows: Families visited, 1,891; sick persons and others prayed with, 310; sermons preached, 72; prayer meetings held, 50; class meetings held, 51; children gathered into Sunday School, 150; pages of tracts distributed, 5,898; conversions reported, 50; persons added to the Church, 61. Treasurer's report showed receipts for the month, $382 25; balance in hand after disbursements, $172. A communication was received from the Secretary of Conference of Evangelical Missions in the City of New-York, requesting the appointment of three delegates, to confer with a Committee of delegates of the several denominational Missions, with a view to a better understanding of each other's work and objects, whereupon it was directed that W. W. CORNELL, Rev. Dr. WISE, and Rev. D. L. MARKS be such delegates. Action was had favorable to the first aggregate Sunday School Normal Class, to be held in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, on Friday evening, March 15. A full indorsement was given to the programme as presented, which is as follows: Opening service, Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS; address, *The Sunday-school and the Family*, by Rev. HIRAM MATTISON, D. D.; lecture, lesson, *The Sunday-school and the Church*, Rev. J. H. VINCENT; question, "What are the Pastor's Duties to the Sunday school?" (brief written replies from the audiences solicited); blackboard outline; paper on "Securing Attention," Rev. D. WISE, D. D.

Missionary Meeting of the New-York Sunday-school Union.

The annual Sunday-school missionary meeting, held under the auspices of the New-York Sunday-school Union, took place last evening in the South Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, and was presided over by Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Chancellor of the New-York University.

Rev. E. S. BISSELL, Secretary of the Union, read a detailed statement of the amounts contributed during the year by the several Sunday-schools connected with the New-York Sunday-school Union, amounting to upward of $9,000, which, together with the sums collected in the churches and other Sunday-schools, made up a total of $31,000.

Rev. JOHN MCCULLOUGH, who has been for more than thirty years a Sunday-school missionary in the States of Kentucy and Tennessee, during which period he has organized 4,410 schools, numbering over 264,000 scholars, made a stirring address, in the course of which he related, in his peculiarly graphic style, a number of incidents illustrating the beneficial effects of Sunday-schools in those States. He stated that everywhere throughout the South the missionary who comes to labor for the children is heartily welcome.

Dr. J. P. ROOSEVELT, pastor of the church, made a brief address, expressing great interest in the work at the South. The best monument to our brothers and sons buried there in unknown graves would be the establishment of Sunday-schools throughout that section. He said that the Sunday-school Union was a tried agency, and spoke in terms of praise of the character of its missionaries. The character of our Lord could be depicted in three short sentences: "He went about doing good;" "It is more blessed to give than to receive," and "The common people heard him gladly." These sentences were likewise descriptive of the character and work of the Sunday-school missionaries.

A collection in furtherance of the objects of the Society was then made at the close of the services.

Central Presbyterian Church.

This congregation organized in 1821, and worshipping for many years in Broome-street, but latterly located in Lyric Hall, have purchased the church edifice and lease of ground on Fiftieth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, and having had it thoroughly repaired and furnished, are now in possession of a neat and commodious place of worship. Yesterday morning the services were held in the new edifice for the first time, the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, preaching the dedicatory sermon from the CXXII. Psalm, 6th verse: "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem; they shall prosper that love thee."

Sixth Universalist Church.

Yesterday morning the Sixth Universalist Society, whose purchase and occupancy of the late Episcopal Church of the Resurrection, Thirty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, was noticed in these columns last week, worshipped for the first time in their new edifice, the Pastor, Rev. E. G. BROOKS, officiating, using as the text for his dedicatory sermon Psalms CXXII, 1: "I was glad when they said, Let us go into the house of the Lord." The sermon was partly doctrinal and partly congratulatory to the Society upon the new auspices under which they had assembled.

This evening the letting of the pews will take place at the Church at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

The Fourth Ward Probable Homicide—Ante-Mortem Examination.

At a late hour last evening, Coroner SCHIRMER visited the residence of JOHN MURPHY, (the long-shoreman, who was severely stabbed on Saturday night, as reported in another column,) for the purpose of holding an *ante-mortem* examination. The following testimony was elicited:

John Murphy, the injured man, deposed that he had been drinking with some friends in a store on the corner of Oak and Catharine streets; at about half-past eleven o'clock we left the store, and when about twenty yards from the place we met the prisoner, and one of my comrades spoke to the man who subsequently stabbed me; I caught hold of the man and said to him, "You had better go home young man;" as I said this he stabbed me; I was somewhat under the influence of liquor, and am not certain that I could identify the man who stabbed me; I think, however, that the prisoner, George Thomas, is the man, but am not positive; the man who wounded me left the knife sticking in me, and in pulling it out some of the fingers of my left hand; I think it was a long, thin knife.

Bartholomew MaCarthy, of No. 98 Oliver, deposed that he was one of the parties with Murphy when he was stabbed; when about twenty-five yards from the public house we met two men, one of whom was the prisoner, Jacobson; in a moment afterwards I heard John Murphy was stabbed; the prisoners ran away, and I ran after one of them, but did not catch him; there was no quarreling between them; Jacobson, when arrested, protested that it was not him who had stabbed Murphy.

Officer Geo. J. Anderson, of the Fourth Precinct, testified that he arrested Jacobson, and also had the wounded man conveyed to the Hospital; the Officer was informed by the keeper of the boarding-house where Thomas and Jacobson lived that they had gone out together at 11 o'clock; the cap of Thomas was found near the spot where the stabbing occurred.

N. S. Westcott, M. D., the attending Surgeon at the Hospital, testified as to the nature of the wound, and stated that it would probably prove fatal.

The jury rendered a verdict, finding that MURPHY's injuries were inflicted by either JACOBSON or THOMAS, which of the two they were unable, from the testimony, to decide.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. G. C. Smith, of Montana Territory, and Hon. L. S. Trimball, of Kentucky, are at the Southern Hotel. Gen. R. Ingalls, U. S. A., and Hon. D. C. McRuer, of California, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Senator Fogg, of New-Hampshire, Hon. E. A. Rollins, of Washington, and F. N. Blake, United States Consul at Fort Erie, are at the Astor House. Gen. Irvine, of Washington, is at the Hoffman House. Hon. J. F. Lewis, of Nevada, Hon. W. Williams, of Buffalo, and Gen. J. H. Geiger, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

OBITUARY.—S. T. SELLECK, a well-known member of the typographical fraternity, died at his residence in Renwick-street on Saturday afternoon. He was a native of Johnstown, Penn., and came to New-York about twenty years since. He was a member of the New-York Typographical Union from the time of its formation until his death. His loss will be sincerely felt by a large circle of friends.

ARRESTS YESTERDAY.—During the twenty-four hours ending at midnight of yesterday, only fourteen arrests for violation of the Excise Law and thirty for drunkenness and disorderly conduct were made throughout the City, a very encouraging decrease as compared with totals of previous returns.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The reception exercises given at the "Home" on Thursday last will be repeated this (Monday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE STEAMBOAT GYPSY DESTROYED BY FIRE.—A fire broke out on Saturday morning, about 3 o'clock, on board the steamboat *Gypsy*, lying between South Eighth-street and the Long Dock. There was no person on board at the time, the watchman having gone to New-York; and the vessel being too far out in the river for immediate help, was burned down to the water's edge, destroying all but the machinery and the ribs. She was employed by the Government during the war, under the name of *Fairy*; afterward she carried passengers between Catharine-street, New-York, and S